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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1875. NO. 220.

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

DENIAL OF SOME RECENT RUMORS.

LONDON, May 22.—There is no foundation for the report that the Belgian Cabinet is in a difficult position and that a crisis is imminent. A denial is also given to the report that the German Government had instructed its Ambassador at Brussels to ask Belgium to prohibit religious processions, the object being the overthrow of the Belgian Cabinet.

Germany

THE DUCHESNE CONSPIRACY.

BERLIN, May 22.—The action of the Belgian tribunal at Liege, in dismissing the charges against Duchesne of plotting to assassinate Bismarck, causes a sonsation here. It is generally believed that the finding of the tribunal will not be regarded by Germany as a settlement of the matter.

THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

The Upper House of the Diet to-day passed a bill abrogating articles 15, 16 and 18 of the Constitution, regulating the relations between the Church and State in Prussia. The vote was 68 to 25.

Belgium

RELIGIOUS PROCESSION BROKEN UP.

BRUSSELS, May 23.—As a religious procession was passing through the streets today, it was assailed by the populace and its ranks broken up. Police, with drawn swords, charged on the rioters, ten of whom were arrested. Members of the procession took refuge in the neighboring houses.

Spain.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL MEETING—RESIGNATION OF GENERAL ECHAGUES.

MADRID, May 23.—An important political meeting has been held here. It was attended by nearly six hundred gentlemen who have held seats in the Cortes. A resolution was unanimously adopted that on the opening of the next Cortes a constitution shall be submitted, formed on a basis to comprise all monarchical and liberal parties. The resignation of General Echagues, commanding the Army of the Center, has been accepted.

France.

A MINISTERIAL CRISIS AHEAD.

LONDON, May 24, 6 A. M.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes that the recent decision of the Left Centre to vote in favor of the retention of the present system, by which deputies to the Assembly are elected by a vote of a whole department, instead of adopting Minister Buffet's plan for the separate election of deputy by each arrondisement, will lead to the disruption of the majority and a ministerial crisis in the present session of the Assembly. If the Left Center adheres to its resolution, there will be a strong majority against the Government, and President MacMahon will be obliged to form a coalition Legitimist and Bonapartist ministry.

Marine News.

LONDON, May 23.—Steamships Cimbria, from New York, and Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia, arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, May 25.—Arrived—Steamer City of Berlin, from New York.

European Markets.

LONDON, May 22, 2 P. M.—Consols for money 93⅝ for account, 94⅛@94⅜. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 106; do 1867, 109; do 10-40's, 104; new 5's, 102⅝. Railroads—New York Central, 98; Erie, 21½@21⅝; preferred, 43. Refined petroleum 9½d; spirits do, 7½d.

PARIS, May 22.—Rentes 64 francs 70 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, May 22.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 7⅝d; Orleans, 8⅛@8¼d. Sales of 6,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 3,400 American. Flour—Extra sale 28s. Wheat—No. 1 spring 8s 4½d; No. 2 red, 8s 3½d. Corn—Mixed 32s 6d. Pork 75s 6d. Beef 78s 6d. Lard 54s. Bacon—City cured, 58s. Cheese 64s. Refined petroleum 9½d; spirits do 7½d.

FALL RIVER.

Convention of Mill Operatives—Ten Hour System Demanded—Political Action Advised.

FALL RIVER, MASS., May 22.—The mill operatives' convention resumed its session this morning, when a paper was read on the best means of establishing the ten hour system throughout New England. It advises the forming of unions, and urges all foreign-born operatives to become citizens for the purpose of supporting candidates who pledge themselves to support the ten hour system. Resolutions were adopted demanding a ten hour law throughout New England, an uniform scale of prices for the same class of work, the appointment by the States of inspectors and the abolition of the "truck system" of paying operatives with orders on stores, instead of cash. It was also resolved to secure the return of workingmen to the House of Representatives to plead the cause of labor.

SCRANTON.

Forest Fires Extinguished by Rain.

SCRANTON, May 23.—A drenching rain visited this section yesterday, completely extinguishing the forest fires on Moosic Highlands and in the woods around Moscow, Daleville, Tobyhanna and other towns along the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 22, 1875.

SHARKEY STILL AT HAVANA.

The steamship Crescent City arrived this morning from Havana, having on board detective Davis, but not Sharkey. The latter is still confined in the common prison in Havana, the principal cause of his incarceration being his threat to kill the captain of the Crescent City.

CENTENNIAL MEETING.

The initial meeting to secure the co-operation of the people of this city in the Centennial Celebration in Philadelphia next was held here to-night. Peter Cooper presided, and James M. Brown, banker and chairman of the late Committee of Seventy, headed the list of vice presidents. Addresses were made by William M. Evarts, William E. Dodge and others. Judge Neilson, who presides at the Tilton-Beecher trial, was an attraction.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Rising, followed by falling barometer, cooler southeast to warmer southwest winds, increasing cloudiness and possibly light rain.

William P. Wolf has been appointed postmaster at Wilmington, Ohio.

Both Houses of the New York Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Saturday.

The steamers Britannic, from Liverpool, and Canada, from London, have arrived at New York.

Count Corti, the Italian Minister at Washington, has been transferred to Constantinople.

The President has signed the commission of John F. Gibson as postmaster at Huntington, West Virginia.

Great anxiety is felt in commercial circles at St. John, New Brunswick, and there is an extraordinary demand on the banks.

Andrew Jackson, leader of the gang of thieves who lately robbed the express office at Corning, Arkansas, has been arrested.

An injunction has been issued against the sale of the Memphis Water Works, at the instance of C. H. Kilgour, one of the bondholders.

Dispatches from a large number of towns in Iowa show that no trouble from grasshoppers is felt or feared. The crops were never in a better condition.

Base Ball—At New York, Mutuals 4, Atlantics 0. At Philadelphia, Bostons 13, Centennials 6; Athletics 10, Hartfords 4. At Chicago, Chicagos 6, St. Louis Brown Stockings 2.

The report that the Union Pacific will submit to the decision of the United States Circuit Court in the Council Bluffs terminal case, is denied. An appeal will be taken, and meanwhile trains will be made upon the Omaha side of the river.

General Sheridan decides that if the capture of the Gordon mining party was made outside the Sioux reservation, it shall be released; if it was made inside, each individual composing the party must give a promise not to repeat the trespass. He adds that strangers have no more right to invade the Big Horn country than that of the Black Hills.

A dispatch from Kansas City, Missouri, says the grasshoppers have penetrated to the heart of the city, moving northward in a vast army. Trenches are being dug, but nothing can stop the red-legged pests. Their depredations are becoming very serious. Lawns are being stripped of grass, and garden truck is being destroyed. Nothing can be raised, except in greenhouses.

Musical sand is found near Mt. Sinai, in Arabia. When disturbed, notes are produced resembling an æolean harp, or the sound of a cork drawn over a wet glass.

CLEVELAND.

Proceedings of Presbyterian General Assembly—The Papists and the School Laws.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 22.—The Presbyterian General Assembly met this morning at nine o'clock. After devotional exercises and routine business, Rev. J. S. Noble, of New Jersey, introduced the following resolution which was referred to committee.

Resolved, That the continuous, persistent and repeated efforts made by the Papists throughout the country, under the tutelage, direction and advice of the papal hierarchy, to obtain control of the school funds in the several States of the Union, or to have a portion of the said school funds diverted from the legal and legitimate uses to which said funds are pledged in order to devote the money to the support of the papistical schools, demand from all Protestant Christians, of every denomination, and every citizen of the United States opposed to a union of Church and State, a resolute, determined and combined effort and unceasing watchfulness to prevent the success of this insidious attempt now being made in all sections of the country by the adherents of the papacy to secure the control of the school money; and it is hereby recommended by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church that all attempts to subvert our school laws or divert any portion of the various school funds in any of the States in the Union to or for the use of any church or sect, should be resisted and prevented by all legal and honorable means.

Resolved, That the outcry of the papal hierarchy against what they call "our godless schools" can, with far more justice and greater propriety, be ap lied to the schools they have instituted. In the common schools of our country the pure Word of God is read without comment, while in the papistical schools the Bible is excluded and the dogmas and traditions of men are substituted for the commandments of God.

The remainder of the morning session was occupied in considering the report of the Committee on Work among the Freedmen of the South.

The afternoon session of the Assembly was devoted to devotional exercises, the baptism the Holy Spirit in the Church and her works being the theme of prayer and remarks.

ST. LOUIS.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South—The Mayoralty Contested Election Case.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly, to-day, the report of the Trustees of the Assembly was read and referred to a special committee. The Trustees have elected James Hemphill President, Rev. John Douglass Vice President, and Jesse H. Lindsey Secretary and Treasurer. The report on education was read and referred. The committee have received over $15,000 during the year; debt of the Educational Bureau, $3,500; number of candidates for the ministry, 175. The report of the Committee on Publications was presented. The committee received $15,000 in church contributions; $5,400 from sales of merchandise; $6,500 from other sources; disbursements, $8,8,000. The committee's endowment fund amounts to $39,000.

Savannah, Ga., was selected as the place for the meeting of the next General Assembly.

Rev. James P. Logan, of Illinois, delegate from the Cumberland Presbyterian Assembly now in session at Jefferson, Texas, addressed the Assembly and was replied to by the Moderator, Dr. Hoge.

THE MAYORALTY CASE.

Judge Wickham, of the Circuit Court, on petition of counsel of Mayor Britton, granted a temporary injunction this evening sustaining Richard Walsh, City Register, from delivering $15 Council, or any committee thereof, the ballot boxes or poll books used at the late election for Mayor. A motion was then made by counsel of Henry Overstolz to dissolve the injunction, and an argument will be heard before a full bench next week. Pending the decision of this case no further action will be taken in the contest for the Mayoralty.

JEFFERSON, TEXAS.

General Assembly of Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

JEFFERSON, TEXAS, May 22.—The third day's proceedings of the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church were begun by a lengthy memorial presented from the Vandalia, Illinois, Presbytery, protesting against the concentration of the church publications and the location of the church paper at Nashville, Tennessee, and urging either the establishment of national church papers, or the removal of the present church organ of the Cumberland Presbyterians from Nashville to St. Louis. A memorial on the same subject, praying for the removal of the Publishing House from Nashville to Memphis, was presented by the Yazoo Presbytery. Both memorials were docketed until after the report of the Board of Publication is received.

The subject of temperance is likely to be discussed at considerable length by the Assembly.

Numerous resolutions were offered and referred to the Committee on Temperance.

The report of the Board of Publication was received and, with the memorials from the Vandalia and Yazoo Presbyteries, was referred to the Committee on Publication.

The Assembly instructed the Board of Publication to proceed at once to the publication of a book of hymns and tunes for the use of the church, to be called "Bible Songs."

Bowling Green, Ky., has been selected for the meeting of the next General Assembly.

FIRES IN CARBON COUNTY.

Loss Half a Million Dollars—Houses, Barns, Household Goods, Mills, Lumber, etc., Destroyed.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., May 22.—Very severe mountain fires have been raging in Carbon county the past few days. An immense amount of lumber, sawed logs and dwelling houses have been burned in the Hickory run and Mud run regions. Only a rainfall can extinguish them. The inhabitants of Mud run have suffered terribly from the flames, numerous families only escaping with their lives, all their household goods and residences being lost. Mr. Abell Kelzy, of Hickory run, lost his saw mills, boiled, barn and five tenements, with all their contents. Five saw mills and eighteen houses have been burned on Mud run. Stephen Gould lost about three million feet of lumber. Lumbermen, with their wives and children, turned out to fight the flames. At Jeanesville, Beaver Meadow and other mining villages the flames had to be fought, all who were able turning out. Back of Weissport and Parryville the fire is raging and spreading rapidly. The damage done in Carbon county will amount to half a million dollars.

POLITICAL.

Ohio.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

DAYTON, May 23.—The Montgomery county Republican Convention appointed delegates to the State Convention yesterday, unanimously indorsed Judge Taft, of Cincinnati, for Governor, disapproved the principle of a third term and resolved to defend and maintain the non-sectarian public school system of Ohio. The Republican sentiment for Taft in this region is unanimous.

WILLIAMS COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

TOLEDO, May 23.—The Williams county Republican Convention yesterday at Bryan, instructed its delegates, in case he was a candidate, to vote for General J. R. Sherwood for Governor.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

George Alfred Townsend joins the editorial staff of the St. Louis *Times* to-day.

General Alfred Redington, for many years of the Sacramento Steam Navigation Company, died in San Francisco Saturday morning.

Ferdinand Dudenhefer, receiving teller of the Germania National Bank of New Orleans, was arrested and committed to prison on Saturday, charged with embezzling $15,000.

Surveyor Wells, of New Orleans, left that city for Washington yesterday, to arrange for the appointment of several Republicans to the vacancies soon to be made in the revenue offices.

Messrs. Whittle and Bliss, the evangelists, continue to draw immense crowds at Memphis, hundreds being unable to obtain admission to the Opera House. Thus far, however, their labors have produced but little excitement or enthusiasm.

Dan O'Leary finished his walk of five hundred miles, in Chicago, at one o'clock, thirty-two minutes and fifty seconds yesterday morning, completing the distance in ten hours, twenty-eight minutes and ten seconds less than the time allotted—156 hours.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

MORE TROUBLE FOR TEXAS.

The Mexican Raider Cortina in Command of Two or Three Thousand Men.

AMERICANS MURDERED---FURTHER RAIDS APPREHENDED.

Misunderstanding in the South Respecting the Centennial.

Old Correspondence Between Secretary Fish and Governor Smith, of Georgia.

IRON-CLAD OATH NOT REQUIRED OF SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS.

The Sioux Continue to Talk in a High Pitch---Their Hereditary Chief Sent for.

Western Grasshopper Stories Said to be Exaggerated in the Interest of Wheat Bulls.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1875.

Troubles on the Mexican Border.

Mail advices received here to-day from San Antonio, Texas, indicate the imminence of serious difficulties on the Mexican border. Cortina, the raider, is reported to have under his command a force estimated at between two and three thousand men. Several murders of American citizens are alleged to have been recently committed by them. It is thought that preparations are being made for a gigantic raid into the interior of Texas, further than any which have yet been made. The opinion is growing here that our Government will have to adopt some very decisive and summary measures before peace and security can be established on the frontiers of Texas.

The South and the Centennial.

The Southern papers have, within the last week or two, been publishing a letter written by Governor Smith, of Georgia, on the subject of the Centennial Exposition, written more than a year ago to Secretary Fish. It seems that Secretary Fish, in sending the appointments of a Centennial Commissioner for Georgia through Governor Smith, inclosed the iron-clad oath for the appointee to subscribe to. Gov. Smith returned the appointment and the oath in a fit of great indignation. The Southern papers are publishing the letter to show that the South was gratuitously insulted and that it is purposely intended to exclude it from participation in the Exposition. They do not state, however, the additional fact that Secretary Fish promptly responded to Governor Smith that the inclosure of the iron-clad oath was a mistake, and sent him the usual oath which the appointee took and has been acting as a Commissioner for months.

The Insolence of the Sioux.

The Indian chiefs here seem disposed to carry their insolence to the highest pitch, and the authorities are satisfied that the work of negotiating a treaty with them will be one of great difficulty. Red Coud and Spotted Tail have united in a telegram to the Hereditary Chief of the Sioux to come on here, and when he arrives he will no doubt have a fresh batch of demands to make upon the Government. It seems that these Indians have for the last two years received large supplies to which they were not entitled by any treaty stipulations, and members of Congress now here, who have become acquainted with the facts, will strongly oppose the Indian Bureau for continuing to include such supplies in the estimates.

Grasshopper Ravages in the West.

Judging from the conversation of numerous persons lately arrived here from the West, it is safe to presume that the accounts of grasshopper ravages are very much exaggerated. It is said that the principal object in spreading these stories as to help the bulls in wheat, a very large quantity of the last year's crop being still on hand.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1875.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL POSTPONED.

The Indians sent word to the Indian Commissioner to-day that they had not talked among themselves sufficiently yet to be able to hold a council with the Commissioner understandingly, and they desire that the talk to take place be postponed.

INTERNAL REVENUE CHANGES.

John Lightner has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the St. Louis district, vice Constantine Maguire, resigned. Adolph Mueller and John W. Hood, gaugers of the First Illinois district, have been dismissed.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias has decided to hold its next session in Philadelphia, on the fourth Tuesday in August, 1876, and appointed a committee to make arrangements for the Centennial celebration there. The 19th of February has been established as the anniversary of the order and the day of celebration. A committee was appointed to prepare a new manual, with instructions to report at the next session of the Supreme Lodge.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1875.

INDIAN AGENT RICHARDS EXPLAINS.

John Richards, Indian agent at Wachita agency, has sent through the Indian Bureau a reply to the statements reflecting upon affairs at that agency. Explaining the circumstances of short rations, he admits that there has been a scarcity of provisions but denies the statement that every means possible was not used to prevent suffering, and says that full rations of beef have been issued regularly every week. The winter has been unusually cold and beef has fallen off in quality, but has generally been good. Other provisions have not been so plentiful as could be desired. The principal cause for this, he says, has arisen from a want of funds to make purchases. He states that he has not been absent from his post unnecessarily or without leave, and charges that the statement to that effect was maliciously put forth by interested parties. He closes by asserting that there is no truth in the statement that there is danger of an outbreak among the Indians there.

THE DISSATISFIED SIOUX CHANGE HOTELS.

Seven of the Sioux Indians, including Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, took rooms the quarters provided them by the Commissioner, at the Tremont House, and went to the Washington House. It is not known what action the Commissioner will take in the premises, but this step on the part of the Indians is considered a bold one. It is said that the negotiations will not be accomplished so easily as the Government anticipated.

THE NEW BRANCH MINT.

Dr. Linderman will, on the 10th of June, commence a personal examination of the Western mints, with a view to ascertaining the best locality for a new branch.

TYRONE.

The Osceola Fire—Damage and Suffering Greater than First Reported.

TYRONE, May 23.—At Osceola the destruction and desolation are very much greater than has been reported. Nine-tenths of the town has been burned, leaving scarcely enough ashes to mark where the houses stood. In the midst of the conflagration thieves and robbers were plying their trade, breaking into trunks and appropriating to themselves sundry articles of value. Money and clothing are needed, and the supply of food will have to be kept up for a time. A special police force is on duty. To the credit of the miners, even the violent strikers worked like heroes to save the coal chutes and the improvements connected therewith, none of which have been damaged. The railroad will be repaired so as to bring out coal by morning. Reports received here this evening describe the fire around Osceola and Phillipsburg as nearly out.

WILKESBARRE.

Six Fatal Casualties at the Mines.

WILKESBARRE, May 22.—While three carpenters were being hoisted out of the Stanton shaft to-day, the carriage got loose and, falling a distance of one hundred feet, the men were killed. In the Boston mine, at Plymouth, two men were killed, and at the Pine Ridge shaft a boy was killed.

FIENDISH CHILD MURDER.

A Little Girl Killed in a Boston Church—Her Mangled Body Carried into the Tower—The Sexton Arrested on Suspicion.

BOSTON, May 23.—Another murder, even more horrible in its details than that of Mrs. Bingham a few weeks since, was perpetrated in this city this afternoon. A bright little girl, five years of age, was murdered in a church and her bruised and mutilated body carried up into the tower and thrown upon the floor of the loft. The victim of this cruel tragedy was Mabel H. Young, who, with her widowed mother, resided with her grandfather, No. 59 East Chester Park. The latter, Mr. James Hobbs, is a well-known and highly respected merchant, senior of the firm of Hobbs, Pope & Co. This afternoon little Mabel, in company with an aunt, attended the Sunday school anniversary exercises of the Warren Avenue Baptist church. On coming out of the church, at half-past three o'clock, her aunt remained in the vestibule about ten minutes conversing with some friends, and on starting home missed the child, who a few minutes before was at her side. At first it was supposed that she had gone back into the church, but when she was not found inside and persons outside declared she had not come out, the aunt became alarmed and a search was commenced in every direction. About four o'clock some ladies at an open window across the street heard faint cries of a child, apparently from the church tower, and noticed an unusual commotion among the doves that swarmed in and out of the window. Some young men who had joined the search started at once to ascend the tower. They found the door leading from the organ loft locked, and on forcing it open were startled to see fresh blood upon the floor and steps leading up to the next landing. They also found a lump of board covered with blood at one end, and heard low moanings from above. Ascending along the steep flight of stairs and raising the scuttle, which resisted the strength of a strong man, they found the mangled body of the child lying near the edge of the scuttle, as though it had been carried up the steps and thrown through. Carefully they carried her down into the church, where a large number of persons had congregated, and into the presence of her agonized friends. From top of her head, which was broken in, blood and brains were slowly oozing, while the nose was crushed in and the face terribly mangled. She was carried to her grandfather's residence and surgeons were at once summoned, who pronounced the case hopeless, and her death is a question of but a few hours at the furthest. Thomas Pigot, who has been sexton of the church for about a year, was soon after arrested and is now confined at Chief's office. He was engaged at work about the church, but his suspicious manner and his denial that he had the keys, when the two keys fitting the doors to the tower were taken from his person, point strongly to him as the guilty party. He is a dark heavy-set man, about twenty-six years old, and has once before been under suspicion of murder, but was discharged for want of sufficient evidence. Many of the police still believe him guilty of the murder of a young girl in the Dorchester district about fifteen months since. This last affair has caused a profound sensation in the community, and intense excitement prevails. The very boldness of the affair lends additional horror to it. Scarcely three quarters of an hour elapsed from the time the child came out of the vestibule of the church until she was found in the tower. Pigot, who was enticed away, and for what motive, has not transpired.

WHEELING.

Consecration of Bishop Kain—Arrival of the Governor and other State Officers.

WHEELING, May 23.—The consecration of Rev. J. J. Kain, as Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Wheeling, took place this morning, in St. James' Cathedral, which was filled to its utmost capacity, large delegations from this and adjoining States being in attendance. The ceremonies were conducted with all the rites peculiar to this denomination, forming the most imposing pageant ever seen in this city. The procession included in its train twenty-two episcopal priests, thirty entire clergymen from other dioceses, Bishop Rosecrantz, of Ohio, Bishops O'Hara, Shanahan and Domenec, of Pennsylvania, Gibbons, of Richmond, Virginia, and Assistant Senior Bishops, and Bishop Becker, of Delaware, as Junior Assistant; Archbishop Bayley as Consecrator, Very Rev. Dubuchel, of St. Mary's College, as Arch-Priest; D. D. O'Connor, of Baltimore, Deacon; Rev. Stanislaus Foste, President of St. Charles College as Master of Ceremonies. After the Archbishop had acted as consecrator had taken his seat at the alter, the Bishop-elect, who had been with his attendant bishops at the alter, was presented to the Consecrator by the senior assistant. The oath was then administered by the Archbishop, after which the Consecrator proceeded to the alter and continued the mass, and at its close made an address to the Bishop-elect, after which his anointment took place. The closing address was eloquently delivered by Bishop Gibbons.

The Governor and other executive officers arrived this morning by steamer from Charleston. The archives and other State property remain at the late capital for the present.

FIRE RECORD.

Lexington, Kentucky—$100,000.

LEXINGTON, KY., May 23.—A fire of some magnitude broke out here about two o'clock this morning, in the livery stable of Davis & Adams. It spread with great rapidity, and it seemed at one time as though the whole town would be destroyed. A high wind was blowing at the time, and the flames spread very rapidly until the whole block between Short and Main streets, on Limestone, was involved. It then took in the block on the other side of Limestone, spread along Short and burned three houses on Main street. The fire department worked well, but as there was but one fire engine its work was not very effective. But for the bucket brigades, half of Lexington would now be in ashes. The fire was got under control about half-past six o'clock. The total loss is about $100,000, and the insurance about $35,000.

Testing Iron and Steel.

The Board recently appointed by the President, under a clause in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, to determine by actual tests the strength and value of all kinds of iron, steel and other metals which may be submitted to it, or by it procured, and to prepare tables which will exhibit the strength and value of said materials for constructive purposes, consists of Lieutenant Colonels T. T. S. Laidley and Q. A. Gillmore, of the army; Commander J. A. Beardslee and Chief Engineer David Smith, of the navy; and Civil Engineers W. Sooy Smith, A. L. Holly and R. H. Thurston. This Board has been organized into a sub division into fifteen standing committees, to each of which a portion of the duty is assigned to make tests, to plan and conduct investigations, and examine and report thereon, when the regular work of the Board is delayed by preparations necessary to carry out its instructions. The Board will be prepared to enter upon a more general investigation, testing such specimens as may be forwarded to the President of the Board, or such as it may be determined to purchase in open market, immediately upon the completion of the apparatus ordered, at which time circulars will be published giving detailed instructions relative to the preparation of specimens for test, and stating minutely the information which will be demanded previous to their acceptance.

A New Motor.

The editor of the Cleveland *Leader* has written to his paper a letter telling of experiments made in Philadelphia with a new motive power, discovered by John W. Keely, being a vapor hitherto unknown to chemists, generated from water and air without heat, at any desired pressure, and used the same as steam in driving a piston. He gives, also, the certificate of Wm. Boehel, mechanician, Wm. H. Rutherford, Chief Engineer United States Army, and J. Snowden Bell, Mechanical Engineer, who witnessed the operation of generating the power, that the inventor, in an inappreciable period of time after the water had been let into the generator, did generate a vapor having an expansive force of 2,000 pounds to the square inch; that no heat was employed, no electricity or galvanic action, nor was heat, electricity, or galvanic action discernible as resultant of the action; that the water, after being used, gave to the senses no sign of the use of chemicals, and the vapor was free from smell or taste. According to this account, something better than the perpetual motion has been discovered. The secret of the means of converting water instantaneously to such high pressure vapor is kept until the method shall have been patented here and in Europe.

When you write on a postal card to your sweetheart, use ink made of a solution of ten grains hyposulphite of soda in sixteen teaspoonfuls of water. This is colorless, but on being exposed to heat turns black.

The arbitrators of the Maryland and Virginia boundary dispute having heard the statements from both States, will decide the controversy on the 30th of June.

NOTHING LIKE CLOTHES.

How a Pair of Female Snobs in Gotham were Sold.

[M. H. B. in St. Louis Republican.]

Clothes have lots to do with one's treatment in this world, unless a person is immensely wealthy, when they can wear what they please.

In a Fifth avenue boarding house of great pretension dwells a Mrs. H—— and a Mrs. E——, two airy females who live for no other purpose than to see other folks' clothes, and to get new ones for themselves. A gentleman boarder had business with a very worthy, plain old fellow, and for a few weeks had him to board in the house. His common clothes and clumsy manners afforded vast amusement to the two fair ladies. They te-he-ed and grimaced at almost every move the old man made, till at last the worthy man's patron thought he'd turn the tide. He encountered Mrs. H., and in a careless way introduced the subject, regretting that Mr. —— did not take more pains with his costume, he being one of the solid men of Wall street, worth in the neighborhood of five or six millions. The bait took. The other lady asked a confederate of the first gentleman if it was really possible Mr. —— was worth as much, and the party addressed said he thought that large fortunes were usually overestimated, but he presumed, were he forced to sell, he would come out with three or four millions from his stocks; about his real estate he knew nothing.

That night at dinner the two ladies were effusive in their attention. The old gentleman passed most of the evening in the private parlor of one of them, the most honored of the many guests. One of the ladies had him out to ride in her sleigh, and after a few days poor old Mr. —— who had announced himself a widower, was actually courted by Mrs. H., who is a very wealthy divorced wife, I believe, of a noted bankrupt druggist, who made the city lively a few years ago.

Mrs. H. had a box during the Kellogg season at the opera, and often and often the old "Wall street solid man" was its occupant.

When allusions were made to investments and stocks, in his simple way he joked, never thinking their inquiries were made in any other spirit but that of fun.

Alas, this week Mrs. H. and Mrs. E., sitting at the dinner table one night, shedding their sweetest smiles upon Old Wall Man, happened to mention they were going to Brooklyn the next morning. Up sprang the old man.

"If you're going up Fulton street you must stop and buy a bouquet of my daughter, she keeps a florist's shop pretty near the corner of —— Well, the whole table laughed, taking in the situation at once. Such a pair of discomfited women one seldom sees. They have driven out every canary bird and cut the solid man and his patron dead from the awful hour when they discovered how sweetly they had been sold.

SILK CULTURE.

Can It be Made Profitable in Pennsylvania?

At a meeting of the Social Science Association of Philadelphia, last week, Dr. S. Colesberry read a paper on silk culture and home industry. Referring to the changes wrought by the steam engine in the characteristics of the American people, the essayist said it has really destroyed home industries. The spinning wheel was a domestic institution which cultivated home virtues and strengthened home ties. The cotton mill, he thought, would go far to reproduce the condition of things formerly existing, and would supply the new industry for which the country suffers. Silk is now used in many of our States, and is now being raised in New Jersey, California, Louisiana, and other states. Soil and climate of the United States have been proved to be well suited. The very best silk was formerly raised in Pennsylvania.

The doctor considered the present a suitable time to reintroduce silk. Associated capital can introduce it with system and without wild speculation. An industrial silk school, with branches at every railroad station village, is the best means to introduce it. With judicious use of the opportunities afforded by such an industry, capital can obtain a handsome profit outday independently of the profits from silk.

When once the trees are planted in and around the village the females, and many of the boys, and some of the grown men, will be sure to engage in the culture. How annually to forego foreign countries for raw silk alone, beside the many millions more that go out for the silk goods of France, Italy, etc. The now useless mulberry tree can be made valuable to the State. In France it is worth one dollar per tree. Dr. Chamberlane, in conclusion, invited co-operation with him in the endeavor to re-establish silk culture.

Montezuma's Meals.

Herbert Bancroft writes in his "Montezuma:" "The King took his meals alone in one of the largest halls of the palace. If the weather was cold a fire was kindled with a kind of charcoal made of the bark of trees, which emitted no smoke but threw out a delicious perfume, and that his majesty might suffer no inconvenience from the heat a screen ornamented with gold and carved with figures of the idols was placed between his person and the fire. He was seated upon a low leather cushion, upon which were thrown various soft skins, and his table was of similar description, except that it was larger and rather higher, and was furnished with white cotton cloths of the finest ware of Chuiula, and many of the goblets were of gold and silver, or fashioned of beautiful shells. He is said to have possessed a complete service of solid gold, but, as it was considered beneath a king's dignity to use anything at the table twice, Montezumas with all his extravagance, was obliged to keep this costly dinner-set in the temple. The bill of fare comprised everything edible of fish, flesh and fowl that could be procured in the Empire or imported from beyond it. Relays of couriers were employed in bringing delicacies from afar, and as the royal table was every day supplied with fresh fish brought without the modern aids of ice and air-tight packing, from a sea coast more than a hundred miles distant, by a road passing chiefly through a tropical climate, we may form some idea of the speed with which these couriers traveled. There were cunning cooks among the Aztecs, and at these extravagant meals there was almost as much variety in the cooking as in the matter cooked, and the sumptuous and formidable list of roast, stewed and boiled dishes of meat, fish and poultry, seasoned with many kinds of herbs, of which, however, the most frequently mentioned is chile. He further describes many kinds of bread, all bearing a more or less close resemblance to the modern Mexico tortilla, and all most tremendously named. Imagine, for instance, when one wished for a piece of bread, having to ask one's neighbor to be good enough to pass the totaquitlaxcalli and guajocholli; then there were tamales of all kinds, and many other curious messes, such as frog-spawn and stewed ants cooked with chile; but more loth-some to us than even such as these, and strangest of all the compounds that went to make up the royal *carte*, was one highly savored, and probably savory smelling dish, so exquisitely prepared that its principal ingredient was completely disguised, and yet that ingredient was nothing else than human flesh."

The *North American* claims an aggregate of $757,000,000 of value in Philadelphia corporations, which is $200,000,000 more than the taxable assessment of the whole city.

The prospects for the fruit crop of California are reported as being excellent.

Wonderful Durability.

We cheerfully give space in our columns for the following letter written by one of our best known citizens; it being a matter of just pride to an American that we have completely outstripped Europe in one of her boasted specialties.

My family have used a Steinway piano for about *nineteen* years, and its tone is acknowledged to be as good and musical as when we first got it. LORENCE KRAMER,
177 Liberty street.

We learn with surprise, moreover, that those famous Steinways can be had as low as $450 and on monthly payments. The Messrs. Kieber & Eiron, the exclusive agents, tell us that while all other pianos are little better than a drug in the market, the Steinway's find a ready sale. The fact is that their unmistakable superiority and popularity cannot but extinguish any other piano brought in competition with them. The best classes of our families use them exclusively, and there is not a crowned head in Europe but who must have his Steinway grand. Thus we find them at the English court, the Russian court, the German court, the Spanish court, etc., and quite lately the Sultan of Turkey, even, has ordered a couple of Steinway's best grands. What a privilege then to us, at home, to be able to get these wonderful Pianos at first cost and on easy terms. Just call and look into Kieber & Eiron's establishment, 122 Wood street, and choose from a stock which would delight the heart of any European princess or, for that matter, any American princess.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on flour and one per cent on all other goods if paid in ten days from date of bills. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front.

The Grasshoppers Moving East.

The opinion expressed by General Robbin, last summer, that the grasshopper plague was destined to become a national calamity, seems now to have had a good foundation. The pestiferous insect is up again and doing. The snow, ice, excessive cold and rain of the winter, fall and spring, were without any effect whatever upon its vitality, and the last reports indicate that a large section of country will be ravaged this summer.

In Southwestern Missouri the young "hoppers" are devouring everything green. Cattle and horses are dying of starvation by the hundred; men who one year ago were considered rich cannot now obtain a dollar credit, and merchants are leaving the country with their goods. In the neighborhood of St. Joseph, Missouri, the insects are said to be about as large as a housefly, and so thick that a person can catch fifty at one sweep of the hand through the air. They have been seen in eastern portions of the State in alarming numbers, but the farmers there think they will take up an eastward line of march and be out of the State before the crops are very far advanced. In Southern Kansas they are eating up everything as they go. A report from Southwestern Nebraska contains the following:

"Along the valley of the Republican, millions of young grasshoppers have made their appearance, and millions are yet in the ground to come out. This is too bad, after the long and patient work of the State Aid Society. I fear all their labor will be lost. Our farmers had a great deal of seed sent them, and planted good crops, only, as we dread, to feed our Egyptian foes."

Various reports come from Minnesota. A writer in one section says that on "high or dry land seed will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—SMALL Steam Engine and Boiler, Shafting, Pulleys, &c. For particulars call at 254 Penn avenue.

FOR SALE—OAK TANNED LEATHER Belting, Rubber Belting and Hose, at THORP & DUN

The Commercial.

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1875.

TRUTH is mighty, and must be carefully squelched, is the political theory and practice of the *Post*.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT has accepted the invitation to visit Boston on the 17th of June, to participate in the Bunker Hill Centennial celebration.

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of last Friday consisted of a hundred and forty-four pages, one hundred and thirty-six of which were filled with the delinquent tax list.

THE Philadelphia and Erie Railroad shows a gain of $3,868 on gross earnings for the month of April, 1875, over April, 1874, and a gain in net earnings of $81,227.

THE triennial General Synod of the German Reformed Church, now in session at Fort Wayne, Indiana, has decided to hold its next meeting at Lancaster, in this State, in May, 1878.

BALTIMORE is presently to be made the American point of departure of the Inman Line of steamships, instead of New York. The pioneer vessel will, it is intimated, leave in about thirty days.

EVEN the New York *Tribune* is compelled to admit that the New Hampshire Democracy, in that State Senatorial swindle, have shown "the cloven foot." And thereby, it might have added, hangs a tail.

APROPOS of General SHERMAN'S "Memoirs," St. Louis firmly believes that the brightest episode in the versatile career of the distinguished author was his incumbency of the Presidency of a horse-railroad in that city.

TO-DAY is Queen VICTORIA'S birthday, on which our loyal Canadian neighbors, and the "British Settlers' Association of Virginia," incorporated by the Legislature of that State at its last session, hold high carnival and celebration.

THE Port Henry, New York, blast furnace will blow in about the first of August. This furnace is the first in this country that has put up the Whitwell hot blast stoves, and their working there will be watched with great interest by our iron manufacturers generally.

THE poor burned out people of Osceola saved hardly anything. Out of its fifteen hundred inhabitants one thousand at least are utterly destitute without means of any kind. A few houses and the Methodist and Catholic churches still stand, but there was not a store or business place of any kind saved. These facts constitute their own sufficient appeal.

THE Richmond *Whig*, a Democratic organ, refers to the fact that, before the war, the active men of Virginia devoted all their time to national politics, while now they are devoting themselves to agriculture, manufactures and other business employments. We do not think that national politics have suffered anything by the change, and it is very sure that Virginia has profited by it.

THE Chicago *Tribune's* grasshopper reports are of a much more encouraging character than any which have been hitherto received. Nebraska is especially hopeful of escaping a renewal of the visitation; in Missouri there is a feeling of encouragement; in Kansas the farmers have recovered from their alarm and feel reassured; and in Minnesota and Iowa the prospects are not considered nearly as gloomy as heretofore.

THE law-makers of Illinois, in their anxiety to protect all persons charged with lunacy, require the next of kin of the person so charged to be present during the preliminary investigation. This accounts for the presence of ROBERT LINCOLN during the examination of his mother prior to her commitment to the State Hospital, and truly, no man was ever subjected, before, to a more trying ordeal than was he on that melancholy occasion.

IT SEEMS that the Kentucky Catholics are using the Democratic party pretty much as their brethren use it in Ohio and New York. The only difference is that the Romish Church is succeeding in the former State without a struggle. They are claiming and getting a share of the school fund. Such an appropriation was recently made by the City Council of Lexington, and the matter has scarcely received public notice. The present Gubernatorial canvass should bring the party prominently to the consideration of the people.

JEFFERSON DAVIS is growing wiser as he grows older, for a wonder. In his speech at the Texas State fair he advised little of politics and less of war, but a great deal of agriculture and manufactures, recommended the people to encourage immigration, and urged them to make their State self-supporting. If this advice had been given to the South when the war ended, and had been followed, there would have been none of the troubles that have since intervened. The advice, now, comes too late to be of much present service, but the people of Mississippi may profit by it, but the one that is passing off the stage has become too fixed in its worthless habits to be induced to change its course.

THE losses of the insurance companies by the Clearfield county fires must be very heavy. The Moshannon Lumber Company had an insurance of $250,000 upon their stock and mills, and most of the other losers are more or less protected by insurance, excepting, of course, the poor miners and laborers who, beside losing what little they had, were otherwise impoverished by a strike which was just drawing to a close when the fires broke out. The Philadelphia papers say that the losses of New York and Philadelphia insurance companies for the first quarter of this year have been greater than for the whole of 1874, and this without any very great single catastrophes.

THE Chicago *Times* of Saturday prints nearly a page of telegraphic reports of the condition of the spring wheat in Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and Dakota, where it is a staple product. Their general tone is decidedly encouraging. The spread is, in all sections where the season is sufficiently advanced, all that could be desired. In some sections, however, the season is unusually backward, and the wheat is just above the ground. Still it is thought that with good weather during the summer, the yield in these sections will be fully up to the average of past seasons. On the whole it looks as if the Northwestern spring wheat crop will nearly make up the deficiencies caused by the winter-killing of winter wheat.

"A Pension Bureau clerk who had been discharged wanted his get reinstated, and gave a Radical Congressman $10 to get the President's signature to an indorsement. The Congressman took the money and changed the President's name to the document."—*Post.*

The facts are, simply, that the clerk, on being questioned as to how he obtained the indorsement, "said he got it through a man from Alabama, at the same time mentioning the last name of a member of Congress of excellent repute from that State. He did not know whether the man was a member of Congress or not." The forger, whoever he was, undoubtedly made a false representation to himself to the clerk, just as the *Post* makes a false representation of the matter to its readers, by suppressing a material portion of the facts embraced in it.

THE terrible devastation which has swept over a portion of Clearfield county, destroying two towns and rendering many families homeless, should excite the charity of our people, and prompt them to early efforts for the relief of the suffering. The scene of this terrible disaster is only one hundred and fifty miles from here. The people who have been driven out of their homes are, in fact, our neighbors; and the burden of feeding and clothing those who have suddenly lost their all should not be allowed to fall exclusively upon such a comparatively small places as Huntingdon, Tyrone and Altoona. Pittsburgh should do her share. The fires which have swept Osceola and Houtzdale away, came upon the people suddenly, and have left them not merely homeless, but without food or changes of clothing. Their case is a pitiable one, and should awaken an active sympathy everywhere.

ONE of the most important questions that will occupy the attention of the two great courts of the Presbyterian Church, now in session in Cleveland and St. Louis, respectively, is that of fraternal friendship. The Committee of Conference with the Church South, last year appointed by the General Assembly of the Church North, will render their report this afternoon. These committees met in Baltimore last January, the conference being conducted in writing. The Southern committee opened with a statement of the action of their Assembly in their appointment, setting forth that they had met "to remove the causes that had heretofore prevented fraternal relations." The Northern committee responded by stating the course of their Assemblies by which all actions touching the Southern Church had been declared null and void, and asked the other committee to recommend to its Assembly the establishment of fraternal relations to the extent of exchanging courtesies and delegates. They replied that they must have more than an action declaring null and void before they could consent, and requested the Northern committee to ask their Assembly to declare that "the obnoxious things were said and done in times of high excitement, and that they are regretted and disapproved." These "obnoxious things" were the formal patriotic deliverances of the Northern Church made at different times during the war. The committee very properly declined to make this humiliating recommendation, and so the Southern Church has continued in the sulks up to the present time,

POPULAR GOVERNMENT.

The word "Democracy" means the government of the people, or government by the people; but the Democracy of the Democratic party has no such meaning. The Democracy of New Hampshire has just deprived the people of two of its twelve Senatorial districts of their right to choose their own Senatorial representatives, upon the silly plea that their tickets were not printed rightly; and the Democracy throughout the United States never hesitates to defy the people when it can find its account in doing so.

We have alluded heretofore to the effort of Governor TILDEN, the Democratic Governor of New York, to annul the action of the people in choosing State officers by seeking such legislation as would clothe him with the absolute right of removing such officers whenever he chose to exercise it. The Legislature, very wisely, refused to give him this prerogative; but the fact remains that he asked for it, and that the Democratic House passed the bill he recommended. It was the Republican Senate of the State which stood by popular rights and saved them from the sacrifice proposed. So far as the Democracy of New York was concerned it was perfectly willing to put the Governor above the people and give him full power to turn out any State officer elected by the popular voice. The Democracy in this case was the party of absolutism; and the Republican party was the conservator of popular supremacy.

We have now, from the same source, another instance of hostility to popular rights. In his special message to the Legislature upon the difficulties which have attended municipal governments in that State, Governor TILDEN hinted openly at an abandonment of government by the people, in municipal affairs, and a return to the old aristocratic system of the representation of property alone. In other words, he would exclude the masses of the people from any share in the government of cities, and restrict suffrage, in municipal elections, to the holders of real estate. This is "Democracy," in New York, but it is, in reality, aristocracy. It is government by the specially favored few, and not, in any sense, government by the people.

It is urged, we know, that the proposition extends only to cities, and to municipal affairs alone. The suffrage in State and national matters would remain as before. But, if the principle be right in regard to cities, why not, also, in regard to the State and the nation? The reasons that apply in one case apply in all; and it would be utterly impossible to carry on a double-headed government—the people, in mass, upon one side, and the property holders upon another. If power ever steals from the many to the few in the government of cities, it will not be long in following in the affairs of State and nation. Upon this point the New York *Evening Post* well says:

"We believe that those who would radically reconstruct the popular system of government in cities by introducing what they call the representation of property are doing all they can to verify the predictions of the opponents of democratic republicanism. We know of no argument in favor of giving rich men more voice in the administration of municipal matters which will not support a like policy in national affairs when a similar exigency occurs. There is no more reason why the votes of the vicious and the ignorant should offset or outweigh the votes of the honest and the cultivated in the election of a President than in the election of a mayor. It is just as right that the merchant shall have more to say than his truck-driver about the making of laws to regulate the currency and the tariff of the country as about the making of laws to regulate the streets and the parks and the sewers of the city. If our popular system will not work satisfactorily, but merely in the easy circumstances of a rural community, where comparatively little government is needed, but also in the great centers of population, where it is put to a real and severe test, we may as well admit its failure."

These instances of a tendency to absolutism and the one-man power in the mis called "Democracy" of the present day are worthy of being taken into serious account. They are unmistakable indications of the drift of that party. It is in no natural allay of slavery while it lasted, and the foe of free labor and free government, and its natural tendency is to distrust the people. In its earlier days, the Democracy was what its name supposes it to be, the party of popular rights; but a long association with the tyranny of slavery has made it just the reverse of what it was at first. When it was in power in the nation it strove with all its might to concentrate all the political power of the Government in the hands of 250,000 slaveholders, as a privileged and ruling class; and it is true to the lessons it learned then, although false to all its early traditions, in advocating the concentration of State power in the hands of one man and of municipal power in the hands of a landed aristocracy.

AT THE last annual meeting of the British Iron and Steel Institute, recently held, Mr. BELL, the President, read an interesting paper giving the result of his observation concerning our iron manufacturing industries during his late visit to this country. He admits that in the production of Bessemer steel England must concede to the United States "superiority of arrangement and improvement in machinery." He also referred in complimentary terms to the operations of the Blair Iron and Steel Company, here, whose method of manufacturing steel by deoxidizing ore and melting the iron sponge in an open hearth with pig iron, has heretofore been described in the COMMERCIAL.

CATHOLICISM in Mexico is said by a correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing from the capital of that Republic, to be overthrown completely, all connection between Church and State severed, and the Protestant denominations of the United States have established missions there in all the principal cities. The Roman religion seems to have shared the fate of Maximilian's empire, for since his fall a merciless war has been waged against it. We quote:

"Magnificent churches have been confiscated and torn down, or even sold to Protestants for places of worship. Other ecclesiastical property has been taken by the Government and sold. Monasteries have been broken up, priests cannot live in communities or appear in the streets in clerical garb, and even those good women, the Sisters of Charity, have been unceremoniously expelled. In short, the 'Law of Reform,' promulgated by Juarez in July, 1859, to overthrow the temporal power of the Church of Rome, has been carried out to the letter. The Romish priests have been as completely shorn of power as were their Aztec predecessors, and yet a large, very large, majority of the Mexican people are sincere believers in the faith of the Church of Rome. As a priest remarked, they are 'very good Catholics, but very bad Christians.'"

This hostility seems to arise from a belief that the Church was the main cause and support of the imperialist invasion and war.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE following is the Lord's prayer in the Mohawk language. It appears to be better adapted to a modern spelling school than a prayer meeting: "Shongwanihah Karonhyageh tehsideron, sah-seanadogenhti: Sayanertsera aontawehte: Thahsehre ehniiawen sewhenniyageh, Iniyoh on ne karonhyageh. Tagwanataranondenshsek oni jiniyiadewehniseragehi: Noeni tontagnarihwiyohston, Jiyongwadatkarotanih jiniyoht ne jagnadaerihio-iyohsteanih ne yakhigarotanih. Neoni tohsatagnah-sharineht tewadadeanagerah tongeh, ne serahense, igenise sayanersters, neoni kashatslenhshra oni onwes enhtahtsena, no jiniy enhone. Awent.

The tenement house system prevails to a great extent in Boston. 51,313 people, or nearly one-sixth of the entire population, are packed into 2,688 tenements, averaging nearly twenty persons to a tenement. The infant mortality is consequently fearful.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Lachrymosal. Mr. Evarts actually cried over Porter's eloquence.

Washington city has sixty miles of wooden pavement failure.

San Francisco is to have a new theater and hotel combined, to cost $800,000.

The sensible Nebraska people planted thirteen million trees on their prairies last year.

The Chicago temperance co-operative store has just declared a recent dividend of ten per cent. on profits.

In Australia, as in New York and Ohio, the Roman Catholic clergy are waging war on the public schools.

There is a genuine epidemic of forest fires all around, at present. The woods of New Jersey are now in flames.

Next August the Kentuckians are to decide whether they will be in fashion and have a constitutional convention.

Brittle. One Glass, a recently appointed Boston policeman, was broken, after a week's service, for neglect of duty.

The drive of Texas catle will be much lighter than usual this season, but their condition is said to be above the average.

The students in the various Eastern colleges are practicing vigorously at the oar in preparation for the approaching Saratoga regatta.

The number of immigrants arriving in the United States from Germany was 56,927 in 1874, and in 1873, 133,141, showing a decrease of 76,214.

We miss our daily *bon bouche* of "Small Talk" of late in the *Courier-Journal*. The writer has probably been transferred to the editorial columns.

The New Bedford whaling people are fitting out a large fleet, numbering a hundred and eleven vessels, for a regular old-fashioned whaling cruise.

Berlin next. A strongly supported movement is on foot throughout Germany to hold a national industrial exposition in Berlin some time in 1878.

Hundreds of people who recently went to California are, returning to their old homes, after thoroughly testing the capacity of the new region.

A cheap luxury. The St. Louis *Republican* has just been assessed one cent damages as the result of a protracted libel suit for calling a lawyer a shyster.

Petroleum oils are now coming rapidly into use for dressing leather, and are claimed to be much better and cheaper than animal oils for that purpose.

It is whispered that the brewers may experience the effect of official thunderbolts after the whisky raid has spent its force. And then the tobacconists.

Thrifty. There has been an increase in the savings bank deposits of Connecticut from $70,769,000 to $73,783,000 in the past year, a gain of about four per cent.

New York horsemen are greatly exercised over the appearance of a strange insect in their stables, which is believed to be the progenitor of the dreaded buffalo gnat.

Postmaster General Jewell will in a few days inaugurate a system of through registered pouches between all the large and important distributing offices in the country.

Speaking of grasshoppers, did you ever think of the immense number of human grasshoppers that give nothing and do nothing in return for the sustenance they receive?

The country is steadily plowing its way. The various agricultural implement manufactories are running to their fullest capacity, and yet seem unable to supply the demand.

Attention is again being called to the long and constantly increasing list of fatal accidents occuring at railway crossings where common highways cross railroad tracks at grade.

The dirt from beneath a suspected murderer's finger-nails furnished evidence of recent contact with human blood, in a late case of a negro in Detroit accused of killing his wife.

The Baltimore Superior Court has decided that if a man owns a pond and fails to inclose it he is not responsible for damages if a neighbor's child falls therein and is drowned.

It is confidently asserted that an orang-outang would receive a degree of polish and refinement by ten years of life in Paris, and yet the editor of the St. Louis *Times* persists in remaining at home.

Heated steam is now suggested as an effective remedy for the grasshopper scourge, to be applied by movable steam engines, with hose, etc., to be drawn over the fields infested by the pests.

Who said that Beecher's influence was on the wane? He is now engaged in a suit at law with one Cole, a circus proprietor, the object being to prevent Cole from exhibiting wax effigies of himself and wife.

A tall country. Near the sources of the Rio Grande, in Southwestern Colorado, within a radius of twenty miles, there loom up 122 peaks over 13,000 feet in height, twelve of which measure over 14,000 feet.

A new horse disease, whose effects are far more fatal than those characterizing the epizooty of 1872, has made its appearance out West. The symptoms are similar to those shown in cerebro-spinal meningitis.

The Order of United American Mechanics will hold a grand celebration, in Philadelphia, during the Centennial, on July 8, being the anniversary of the order. Thirty-five thousand mechanics in full regalia will be in line.

The Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company have at last announced a reduction in the rates of fare between Washington and Baltimore. The fare is fifty cents for single passage and seventy-five cents for a round trip.

The success of the attempt at introducing trout into Australia and New Zealand has induced a similar effort for the Cape of Good Hope, and a number of eggs, suitably packed, have been shipped during the last winter from London.

Colonel George H. Butler, late of Egypt, has bought the *Arcadian*, and says it shall be "a paper for gentlemen, written by gentlemen." "And yet," says the skeptical Springfield *Republican*, "Mr. Butler intends to be the editor."

Exactly. The Griffin (Ga.) *News* says: "We support our jail, and calaboose, and officers, and police, and poor-house, and rum mills, but it seems we are too poor to pay one-half the expense of our public schools, which is only about sixty cents per month per head."

The United States District Court at Chicago has decided that the transaction whereby the officers of the State Insurance Company bought up policies at fifteen cents on the dollar, and then paid themselves in full out of the company funds deposited in bank, was fraudulent and void.

PERSONAL.

Colonel Forney, of the Philadelphia *Press*, will not return to this country until December next.

Mr. Sartoris' recent visit to England was to look after an estate which an old maiden aunt lately left him in Scotland.

A land patent was recently issued from the Marysville (Cal.) office to George Washington Christopher Columbus Schillenbergannanzi.

Mrs. Nancy Madison, relict of Lieutenant General William Madison, who was a brother of ex-President James Madison, died at her home near Lancaster, Ohio, last week. She was a revolutionary pensioner.

In a case on trial in a court in Canada, the other day, one of the lawyers cited the rulings of the Brooklyn Court in the Beecher case. The presiding judge became indignant, and said: "Don't, for God's sake, quote from that case here!"

Quartermaster General Meigs is going to Europe to examine the method by which the mobilization of the European armies has been accomplished, especially all the points of importance developed by the Franco-Prussian war. General Rufus Ingalls will probably be assigned to duty as Acting Quartermaster General.

A curious question, involving the right of a Roman Catholic priest to accuse a person married outside of the Church with living in mortal sin when the accusation is without malice and only with the intention of discharging his duty as priest and pastor, is on trial in the Boston courts. The priest will probably find that he may not slander people, even in churchand with the design of saving their souls.

Many acts of heroism were performed during the late terrible fire at Osceola in this State. A young man named E. De Beck heard that a woman who had just been confined was lying helpless in a shanty in the woods, across the creek from the Moshannon Mills. The mill had caught fire and was burning fiercely. There was a narrow passage leading to the woods between the mill and a pool where the logs were stored. The logs were burning even while they floated in the water. De Beck, with four or five others, started over this passage through the flames and smoke, reached the woman's house, and putting herself and her children on an old sofa, carried them safely out on their shoulders. De Beck's eyes were severely burned.

POLITICAL.

State.

Hon. Silas M. Clark, of Indiana county, is favorably mentioned for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination.

Hon. James Ellis, of Pottsville, declines being a candidate for Democratic Convention Gubernatorial honors this fall.

J. B. McCollum, Esq., of Montrose, will probably be the candidate of the Democracy in Susquehanna county for President Judge.

The Forest county Republican Committee, on the 17th inst., instructed the delegate, Hon. J. B. Agnew, to vote for Hon. Henry Rawle for the nomination for State Treasurer. The delegate was further instructed to make F. W. Mitchell, of Venango, his second choice in the contest.

Following is the Democratic ticket nominated in Fayette county, on the 15th inst.: Prothonotary, Joseph M. Oglevee; Register and Recorder, John W. Darby; Treasurer, Christy Artus; Commissioners, James Cunningham and John Kilpatrick; Auditors, S. B. Rothermell and W. S. Yard; Poor Director, David Junk. Dr. R. J. Patton, P. S. Newmeyer and William Playford were elected delegates to the State Convention.

The Clearfield *Republican*, the home Democratic organ of General Bigler, says that "the Governor himself, as we know, whilst deeply grateful to those friends who have honored him by the expression of their preference for him for Governor, emphatically dissents from such use of his name, and does not hesitate to say that he is not a candidate."

The Republican Committee of Dauphin county held a meeting on Wednesday afternoon, and elected the following delegates to the State Convention at Lancaster: William Calder, Senatorial; J. D. Snyder, Robert Bland and John C. Herman, Representatives. The delegates were instructed to support Hartranft for renomination, but left free to act on their own judgment as to State Treasurer.

The following delegation will represent the Luzerne county Republicans in the State Convention at Lancaster: Senatorial—G. W. Bushnell and Samuel Hoyt. Representative—Hon. W. W. Ketcham, Benjamin Saylor, W. W. Dewitt, Thomas S. McNair, William P. Miner, A. B. Stephens, E. N. Willard, Morris Hughes and H. B. Jadwin. They were instructed to vote for Hon. L. D. Shoemaker for State Treasurer.

The rumor connecting the name of the Hon. William H. Armstrong, of this city, with a probable Cabinet appointment, is revived this week. The position named is the Secretaryship of the Interior. Whatever is being done in behalf of Mr. Armstrong is without any assistance on his part; he is one of the very rare men of this time who shrink from office-seeking, no matter how exalted the position. Should, however, the President desire to put a gentleman of thorough ability and unimpeachable character in the Interior Department he could accomplish that desire in the appointment of Mr. Armstrong.—*Williamsport Gazette.*

General.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* considers it a waste of time to speak of Minister Washburne's name in connection with the next Presidency.

"A brilliant villian," is what the editor of a Virginia Democratic organ calls General Sherman. They need a few loyal spelling matches in the Old Dominion.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* truthfully says that "men who only lacked Booth's courage to do Booth's deed are gradually becoming masters of the political situation, and if the same progress is made in this direction in the next ten years as in the last, it will be a crime to speak of Booth as an assassin or of Lincoln as a patriot."

The Republican party is entitled to the credit of making "crooked" whisky straight and of bringing its manufacturers and their auxiliaries to punishment. The Chicago *Tribune* says: "The Republican administration will receive the honor and the public gratitude not only for suppressing the fraude, but for the instant dismissal of every corrupt official engaged in them."

It is curious that the only political intrusion into the Social Science Congress at Detroit was the work of a Northern man who attacked the negro in the regular Democratic way, and that he should have been met by a Southerner who put him to the capacities of the negro and ratified those hopes which the Republicans have formed of his ability and desire to progress.

The Republican party contains all the possibilities of reform; it contains the popular intelligence which demands good government. It contains the bulk of those elements in which statesmanship can appeal with confidence. It is the only party that holds out to intelligent American manhood a way for taking a manly, intelligent and independent part in the every-day business of government by the people.—*Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.)*

The third-party movement in California, which was so successful two years ago, in the State campaign on railroad and other local issues, and secured Booth's election to the United States Senate, is to be tried again this year. At this time and distance it looks as though the Independent party stood little chance of success, and that the contest would be between the two leading parties. The Sacramento *Union*, which has been the leader of the Independent faction, has been merged with the *Record*, of the Republican organ of the State, which deprives the Independents of a powerful ally, and many of the Republicans who were in the movement have gone back to the old organization, realizing the nature of the approaching contest. The guerilla in politics is not a popular feature of the coming canvass.

STATE NEWS.

A water famine is threatened in Philadelphia.

Messiah's Church, Harrisburg, was dedicated on Thursday.

The Mauch Chunk Centennial Tea Party netted $1,031.

Two new churches and a college are to be erected at Waynesburg.

Carlisle had a firemen's parade and brass band convention on Thursday.

Two men were imprisoned in Sunbury jail, last week, charged with the crime of rape.

The Rev. David Bossler died in York on the 18th inst., aged seventy-six years.

Three of Reading's pastors have been granted leave of absence to make a trip to Europe.

The Danville new opera house was sold the other day for less than $60,000. It cost over $100,000.

It will cost two cents a mile to go to the Republican Convention at Lancaster on the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A young Irish woman named Connell, who had been in this country but a week, died suddenly in Erie on the 19th inst.

Mr. Samuel R. Stratton, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed a first-class clerk in the finance office of the Postoffice Department.

Luzerne county has granted 500 licenses of the 600 applications filed. One hundred and fifty of these are granted to Wilkesbarre.

The third annual musical festival of the Meadville Philharmonic Society will be given on June 2d, 3d and 4th, in the First M. E. Church.

Charley Fisler fooled with a gun in Susquehanna township, Dauphin county, on Wednesday, and as the doctors have been unable to find the ball, they think he will not recover.

And now Berks county has discovered that in 1774, July 2d, a meeting was held in Reading, at which resolutions were adopted in favor of American liberty, but avowing due allegiance to "our rightful sovereign, King George the Third."

On Tuesday Justice W. T. Fulton, of Oxford, committed to West Chester jail one Joseph Mayhew, colored, upon the charge of committing a rape upon a little girl named Margaret Sullivan, of West Nottingham township.

A Lancaster landlord, on Saturday evening last, refused entertainment to Wang Chin Foo, a lecturer and graduate of Columbia College. The "Coolie," as the landlord called him, said he was able to pay charges, but was ordered from the house.

The forest fires along the line of the Delaware river are as furious as in the central part of the State. In the lumber regions the refuse and dry tops of pine and hemlock trees which have been chopped down by woodsmen add material for the flames which makes the destruction greater and more difficult to arrest.

Nicholas L. Becker, a young man, was arrested at his mother's residence in Reading, on a charge or forgery. He had drawn up a check on the Reading Savings Bank for $150, which purported to be signed by Cyrus Lord, payable to Becker's order, and gave it to a young man who drew the money, and handed it over to the forger.

A Pottstown man was badly frightened a few days ago by discovering a live "monster" in a straw bed—several hundred times larger than the "monsters" usually found in beds. His screams attracted the attention of the household, and upon ripping open the bed, out sprang a dog, the canine having been accidentally sewed up whilst sleeping in the straw.

Miss Sidney L. Hawthorn, with one exception the oldest resident at West Chester, died on Monday, the 17th instant, in her ninety-sixth year. She was a woman of the highest respectability and most exemplary deportment. She was born in West Chester, and lived there all her long life, save a brief period at Philadelphia. During the Revolution her father was the owner of a tract of several hundred acres, which is now part of the limits of West Chester borough.

SEA SIDE RESORT.

Atlantic City.

The June number of *Godey's Lady's Book* contains, among other interesting matter, an article treating on summer life and incidents at Atlantic City. Many of our readers will recognize, in the well rounded sentences and accurate word painting, the pen of Dr. Thomas K. Reed, a gentleman whose skill and kindness as a physician have gained him the esteem of very many who yearly visit Atlantic City, and whose familiar acquaintance with the locality has made him a most suitable person to discourse upon that representative American watering place.

The article is full of sea-side suggestions, calling up pleasant memories of the many attractions which charm the fortunate sojourners at this favorite resort: the sail upon the sea, the gallant little yacht dashing the spray from the crested wave as she flies before the freshening breeze, or upon the smooth waters of the thoroughfare; the green banks of wide meadows gliding by on either hand; the delightful drives along grand avenues filled with a brilliant concourse of fine equipages; the morning dash through the surf, the rollers tumbling toward the beach, seeming to actually take part in the hilarious sport; the fishing parties off-shore with some old salt, trying for bass with deep sea lines, or trolling for the voracious and gamy blue fish; the stroll on the shining sands at evening, or on the Ocean Promenade where all the watering place world is wont to congregate as the sun sinks in the sea; the brilliant assembly at some one of the nightly hotel hops, or quieter social gathering such as fill the parlors and piazzas of many a cottage and villa; and last, but not least, the welcome, healthful, sound sleep, invoked by the ceaseless murmur of the ever sounding sea.

The article is illustriated with admirable pictures of the bathing grounds, drives, churches, cottage homes, warm baths, etc., affording in connection with the text, quite a graphic description of the scenes that will presently be teeming with that cheerful, bright, fascinating, summer life for which Atlantic City is becoming famous.—*Westchester Republican.*

Forests and Rainfall.

Two members of the French Academy of Sciences recently read a paper on the subject of the influence of forests on the rainfall in a region. Becquerel held, what is generally accepted as true, that forests increase the amount of water received by the soil, but Marshal Vaillant and others have expressed a contrary opinion, and it becomes important, therefore, to test, by experiment, the two theories. The argument of the case for M. Becquerel is that "Rain is formed when a warm and hurried wind comes in contact with strata of cold air, and since the air of forests is colder and more hurried than that of the open, rain must fall there in greater abundance." The experiments were conducted in and near a large forest. One set of instrument for gathering rain and recording the temperature, saturation of the air, &c., was put at a height of about twenty feet above a group of oaks thirty feet high, in the heart of the forest. Another set of instruments was put in the open air at a distance of 325 yards from the forest, and at the same height above the ground as the first. At the end of six months the records showed that during the first six months of 1874 more rain fell in the forest during each month than in the open field. The total rainfall in the forest was seven and a half inches; the total rainfall in the open field was a fraction less than seven inches. The difference in degree of saturation of the air was in favor of the forest during each month, and the mean difference for the six months was about one one-hundredth in favor of the forest. The experiments are to be continued. They indicate that forests constitute vast condensing apparatuses, and the conclusion is one which has already been generally accepted, viz., that more rain falls on wooded land than on bare and cultivated soil.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A singular coincidence occurred in Indianapolis the other day. A number of young colored children lined the edge of the sidewalk in front of a second-rate menagerie and were shouting at the ticket-taker: "Go up, old bald head!" when suddenly the bear on exhibition inside the tent broke loose and jumped out at the door. The little ones, mindful of the fate which overtook the wicked children who reviled Elijah, scattered in every direction, and the bear was captured before he could do any harm.

The Voice of the Great West.

The voice of the great West accords to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters the foremost place among specifics for malarial disease, and this opinion is echoed wherever upon this continent the Bitters have been introduced as a remedy for intermittent and remittent fevers. These maladies being the peculiar scourge of vast regions of country in the Western and Southwestern States, it is surprising that the Bitters should be the great medicinal staple of such localities, that their inhabitants should regard this article as indispensable in the household. The experience of the Western emigrant, who finds in the Bitters the best means of acclimatting him to unaccustomed air or water, and reliable means of fever and ague, regions say that it is the only thing that protects them with certainty against the visitation of miasma. It is also true that a high estimate is placed upon its virtues as a remedy for dumb, bilious and bilious complaints, and as a general tonic and corrective.

Dr. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON has been known to fail in the cure of weakness, attended with symptoms: indisposition to exertion, loss of appetite, nausea, general debility, general weakness, horror of disease, weak, nervous trembling, dimness of vision, dizziness, sick headache, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision; languor; universal lassitude, confusion of ideas, palpitation, poor appetite with dyspeptic symptoms; hot hands; flushing of the face; burning sensation of the body; pustules and eruptions on the face; purifying the blood; pain in the back; heaviness of the eyelids; frequent black spots flying before the eyes with temporary suffusion and loss of sight; want of attention, etc. These symptoms, if allowed to progress, will lead to remedy that use Dr. F. KUNKEL'S Bitter Wine of Iron. It never fails. Ask your neighbor, friend or family who have used it. Take only Dr. F. KUNKEL'S. Beware of worthless imitations and base imitations. Dr. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is so well known all over the country that it is useless to advise our readers to call and try to palm it off on the Proprietors, when they call for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is sold only in 81 bottles, and has a yellow wrapper nicely put on the outside with the Proprietor's name blown in the wrapper of each bottle. Always look for the photograph on the wrapper, and you will always be sure to get the genuine. $1 00 per bottle, or six for $5 00. Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. KUNKEL, 48 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, send no worm and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP.

Price, $1 00. MWF

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1873, - $778,951 36.

CHARTERED IN 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of six per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Smith, James A. Dilworth, F. Sauer, H. Pollock, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Magee,
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

CLOTHING.

THE NEW

SPRING THINGS

are now being shown at the

MONONGAHELA HOUSE,

BY

JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.,

Who are represented by

MARION WANAMAKER.

THE CHOICE OF GOODS

is very large. The measures are taken and forwarded to Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and each article is cut by Custom Cutters and made through the Custom Department in elegant style. The Goods are delivered in Pittsburgh, and may be first tried on and approved of at the Private Rooms in Monongahela House before final delivery.

THE FASHIONS,

All Coats are worn longer. For Dress the style is Double Breast of English origin though improved by American artists. Our French Cutter is a great favorite in making styles for Young Men, and the Goods from our Establishment have an "expression" that is not attained in fashioning Clothing except by great study and skill. Pantaloons are worn with less spring and shaped to the body by shrinking and pressing. In the matter of Pants we go upon the idea that there is room for much skill to be displayed in improving the figure. Vests are only changed in lappels and corners, according to style of person to wear the garment.

MATERIALS.

The latest things are new weaves of Box Patterns, Close Checks, ingenious Diagonals and indistinct patterns of Worsteds and Smooth-faced Goods, whilst the sober mixtures for quiet people are brought forward in new colorings and great variety.

THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT

Is equipped with the best of Cutters, who are fully up in everything desirable for either Gentlemen, Youths or Children.

REMARKS.

Pittsburghers visiting Philadelphia are invited to look in at our House, next door to the Continental Hotel, and see the great facilities we have for filling the orders now solicited.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.

NO PATENT—NO PAY,

Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.

SATURDAY, MAY 22.

NEW GOODS!

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS IN

SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

LADIES' READY MADE SUITS,

Ladies' Outside Garments, Etc.

HERNANIAS AND GRENADINES

From 12½c. to $1 25 per yard.

In these goods we are prepared to offer our customers bargains in all grades and qualities, unsurpassed in any city in the Union.

BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS,

From 25c. to 75c. per Yard.

All the different qualities from 10c. to 25c. per yard under usual prices.

BLACK AND COLORED

DRESS SILKS!

The unprecedented large sales of Dress Silks we have made during the last two weeks indicate that our prices are much below market value. Stock now very complete; all qualities from $1 00 to $1 00 per yard.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN NEW SUMMER

DRESS GOODS!

From 10c. to 25c. per Yard,

Everything New and Desirable in Medium and Finest Qualities of Dress Goods.

Ladies' Ready Made Suits,

Made in Best Manner—Latest Styles—In Linen, Lawn, Serge, Poplin and Pongee.

New Ladies' Cashmere Jackets and Sacques.
New Lace Jackets, Sacques, Shawls, &c.
New Spring and Summer Shawls, &c.

LARGE ADDITIONS of NEW and trade we are now having. STRICTLY

WILLIAM SEMPLE

CARPETS.

CARPETS!

APRIL 1, 1875.

McFarland, Collins and Co

NEW SPRING PATTERNS,

Bought at the Lowest Point reached for many years, and For Sale at Prices to Suit these Times.

New No. 101 Fifth Ave,

Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor.

CARPETS!

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

Have Opened their New and Complete Assortment of WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, RUGS, &c., directly from Europe, which they offer as low as they can be purchased in New York.

Their New Stock of THREE-PLIES, TWO-PLIES, WOOLEN INGRAINS, RAG and HEMP CARPETS, and DRUGGETS; also, O

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 22, 1875.

The following is a report of the condition of the New York associated banks as received by wire to-day:

Loans, decrease	$1,626,100
Specie, increase	220,100
Legal tenders, increase	1,535,100
Deposits, increase	2,488,400
Circulation, increase	200,000
Reserve, increase	1,885,700

—The following is the report of the operations of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending May 22, 1875:

Exchanges received	$1,152,036 25
Exchanges delivered	4,152,696 25
	$8,305,392 50
Balances paid	$ 615,641 61
Balances received	615,641 61
	$1,231,283 22

—The week closes on a quiet and healthful market, and all parties, borrowers and lenders, merchants and bankers, seem better satisfied with the situation than at any time during the season. The discount lines of the banks are well filled, and the plethora of money complained of has disappeared. Borrowers find that money is to be had when they can make satisfactory paper and show that they intend to make a legitimate use of the money; that loans of a speculative character find no favor in bank parlors. Conforming themselves to this condition of affairs they get along smoothly and without difficulty.

Eastern funds during the week have been somewhat scarce, although not sufficiently so to cause bank notes to be shipped.

The stock market shows signs of feverish activity and there is evidence that the shorts are covering their contracts. Whether the market has touched bottom, whether lower prices are to be expected or an advance inaugurated occupies the attention of those having an interest in the market. Natural causes are not to be trusted, as the large operators can move the market as they wish. The gold market continues active and strong. Of the influences at work and the probable future of the premium the *Herald* says:

"If there be a gold 'clique,' as it is termed, it has certainly not yet played its cards in the ordinary way. The shipments are indifferent; there has been no 'squeeze' in cash gold; the quotation of 116¾ was steadily maintained throughout the day without excitement or pressure, and in the Board appear to be simply responding to the belief expressed by many of its members a week ago, that sometime during the year, unless a European war should intervene or a great foreign demand be created for American products, our gold would be called upon to balance accounts and 'fill the gap' in the commerce between this and other countries. It remains to be seen whether this thought is a true one. What we owe abroad cannot always be paid in the currency which we so deftly circulate at home. Repeated default has shaken the faith of the foreign investor, he will henceforth require something more than a mere written 'promise to pay.'"

—A case of some interest to national Banks is reported in the May number of the *Law Register*, involving the right of a national bank to establish a lien upon its own stock.

It appears that in 1866 one Spencer Scott, who was owner of 170 shares of the capital stock of the Second National Bank of Louisville, and who was indebted to the National State Bank of Newark, N. J., delivered to the last named bank, as security, the certificate of stock in the Louisville bank, signing in blank the printed form of transfer on the back. In accordance with this authority the Newark bank filled up the printed form of transfer to one of its officers, V. Rose. In March, 1868, Rose applied to the Louisville bank to be allowed to make the stipulated transfer, but permission was refused, upon the ground that the Louisville bank held a lien on the shares of stock so transferred, to secure the payment of certain indebtedness of Scott to it.

Subsequently Scott filed a petition in bankruptcy and was finally discharged. In his schedules Scott did not report the debt due to the Newark bank, nor in the list of assets did he report the stock held by them.

In May, 1870, the Newark bank brought suit in equity, in Louisville, to compel the Louisville bank to transfer upon its books the shares of stock named in the certificate, in accordance with the assignment on the back, and to account for the dividends that had been paid. In defense the Louisville bank averred want of knowledge of Scott's indebtedness or transfer of the stock to the Newark bank. Such being the facts, the court made the following decisions:

The national bank has a lien upon shares of their capital stock for the security of the indebtedness of the owners and holders of such shares. This question is settled beyond controversy by the two cases of the Bank vs. Lariet, 11 Wall 369, and Bullard vs. National Eagle Bank.

Where the owners of such shares assign them *bona fide* in security for an indebtedness, and give the creditor power to transfer such shares upon the books of the bank, it creates such a lien in favor of the creditor as will be protected under the Bankrupt law of the United States.

Where more than two years after the creation of such lien proceedings are instituted and prosecuted to final discharge of the debtor without any notice being taken by the assignee in bankruptcy of the claim of the indebtedness of the assignment of such shares in security, such discharge of the debtor will have no effect upon the lien created by the assignment, and the assignee of the stock may compel, in a court of equity, the perfecting of his title to the shares so assigned upon the books of the bank.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, May 20, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The stock market continues very irregular and with a decided tendency toward lower prices. While we have no apprehension of a panic, we are impressed with the belief that many holders of stocks who have held on until now have to-day been sellers, with the view of making a turn in them, and also that lower prices must rule before any substantial reaction can take place. The short interest, so largely increased of late, steadies the market at each decline, the small traders doing satisfied with small profits. This covering movement frequently makes the market look strong, but it is soon apparent that the reaction is but temporary and prices again fall off.

The day may not be far distant when the leading operators will be inclined to take hold of the market, and *then* a quick and *substantial* reaction will ensue, but in its present condition we see no sign of such a fortitious turn in the market. We have advised some of our clients to sell their holdings, with a view of taking them back at a profit, in which we do not think they will be disappointed.

Erie and Pacific Mail have been the most active of our leading stocks, and have shown the greatest decline, 1½ per cent. from the opening and highest prices of the day. Western Union, Union Pacific and Lake Shore were not so badly affected, the decline in them being but ⅝@¾ per cent.

Gold remains very steady and dull at the nominal quotation of 116¾. Money without change at 5@6 per cent.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—In the list of new national banks authorized to commence business during the past week we find the two following in this State:

German National bank of Allegheny, Pa. Authorized capital, $200,000; paid in capital, $100,000. Adam Winebrenner, President; Albert Boehman, Cashier. Authorized to commence business May 17, 1875.

First National bank of Myersdale, Pa. Authorized capital, $50,000; paid in capital, $24,000. Samuel D. Livingood, President; John M. Olinger, Cashier. Authorized to commence business May 14, 1875.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

May 22, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	124¾		124¾			
5-20's, 1867	117		117			
5-20's, 1865	117⅝		117⅝			
5-20's, 1865, new	122		122			
5-20's, 1867, new	122⅝		122⅝			
5-20's, 1867, registered	122⅝		122⅝			
5-20's, 1868	123⅛		123⅛			
10-40's	116¾		116¾			
10-40's, coupons	117¾		117¾			
Currency 6's	124½		124½			
New 5 per cents	116⅝		116⅝			
Western Union Tel	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Quicksilver	17		17			
Pacific Mail	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Panama	140		140			144
Adams Express	100		100			98
Wells-Fargo Express	88		88			88
American Express	63¾		63¾			63
United States Express	94		94			
New York Central	104¾		104¾			104¾
Erie	23¾	23¾	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
Michigan Central	108		108			
Michigan Southern	67¾	67	67	67	66¾	66¾
Illinois Central	104		104			103
Cleveland & Pittsburg	91		91			
Chicago & Northw'n	38¾	38¾	38			38¾
Rock Island	103	102	102	102¾	102	102
St. Paul, common				32¼	32¼	32¼
Wabash, common						
Fort Wayne	96		96			
Ohio & Mississippi	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Union Pacific	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Harlem	131¾		131¾			
Hannibal & St. Jos	21	20¾	21	21	21	21
Atlantic & Pac. Tel	24¼		24¼	24¼		
St. L. & Pac. R. pref						
Iron Mountain						20
C., C. & I. C						
North Carolinas, Ap't	31		31			
Missouri 6's	102		102			

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	50¾	
Reading, sales	58¾	
United Cos. of N. Jersey	128	130
Oil Creek	19	19½
Lehigh Valley	61¾	62
Allegheny Valley	97	
Central Transportation	45	45½
Empire Transportation	53	54
P. C. & St. Louis, m. b	70¼	77½

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 116¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Money closed at 2@2½ per cent. on call.

STERLING.

Foreign exchange nominally 487½@490¼ for prime bankers' sterling, and actually about 487@490.

GOLD

Opened at 116¾ and closed at 116¾, all sales of the day having been at these figures. Gold loans were made flat at 1 per cent. for carrying and at ⅝, 1-2 and 1-64 per cent. for borrowing. At the close loans were made flat. Clearings $82,006,000. The stock Assistant Treasurer disbursed to-day $293,000, and received for customs $244,000. General merchandise imports for the week, including dry goods, $5,814,805. Produce exports $1,106,551. Specie exports $1,049,353.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds closed steady. State bonds quiet and nominal. Railroad mortgages dull and nominal. Railroad shares were irregular, Erie being the disturbing element, and by half-past eleven there was a decline of from 1@3¼ per cent. This was followed by a recovery of from 1@3¼ per cent. A reaction succeeded and in late dealings in some cases the lowest prices of the day were made. Lake Shore touched 66, Pacific Mail 35¾, Erie 22¾ and Western Union 76¾. The market closed active and feverish. Transactions aggregated 125,000 shares, of which 36,000 were Erie, 11,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 Northwestern common, 15,000 Pacific Mail, 6,400 Ohio and Mississippi, 12,500 Western Union and 9,200 Union Pacific.

At a meeting of the Erie stockholders to-day, Mr. Brownell, Vice President of the Stock Exchange in the chair, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in our judgment if the company cannot avoid paying interest on the bonds lately sold in Europe, and cannot earn money to pay that interest, sound policy would require that money for the purpose should be raised by an assessment on stock.

Resolved, That we recommend the directors of the Erie Railway Company to open books of subscriptions at their office, and to invite stockholders to voluntary contribute a sum of ——dollars a share to prevent the company going to protest.

The preamble accompanying the resolutions and also adopted, recited, it appears from the report of President Jewett, that the net earnings of the company fall short of its requirements by nearly $5,000,000 a year; that the funded debt has increased at the rate of at least $5,000,000 a year for the last four years, without any corresponding increase in equipment or property of the company; that for last moneys borrowed in Europe the company issued its 7 per cent. gold bonds at a rate of 40 cents on the dollar, and in order to raise money by January next interest on these bonds the company is about to hypothecate its only remaining asset, its coal lands, on terms which will inevitably involve their sacrifice at far less than their value; and finally that an adherence to this financial policy must inevitably lead to bankruptcy.

It is rumored that a movement is on foot for a reorganization of Erie Railroad employees. Inquiry at the company's depot in this city, failed to confirm the rumor, but revealed the fact that the employes have not been paid since March.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

Canton	64	Do preferred	55
W. U. Tel	76¾	Wabash	9
Quicksilver	16	Wabash, preferred	19
Adams Express	100½	Fort Wayne	99
Wells-Fargo Ex	87	Terre Haute	5
American Express	63¾	Do preferred	25
U. S. Express	51	Chicago & Alton	104
Pacific Mail	36¾	Do preferred	108
New York Central	105	Ohio & Mississippi	22¼
Erie	22¾	Clev., Col. & Cin	65
Do preferred	36	Burlington & Q	122
Harlem	134	Lake Shore	66
Do preferred	134	C. C. & I. C	95
Michigan Central	109	Illinois Central	102
Cleveland & Pitts	91	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	24¼
Northwestern	39	Union Pacific	24¾
Do preferred	52¾	Central Pacific	103
Rock Island	102¾	Union Pacific bds	103
St. Paul	32¼	Ontario & Midland	18½
St. Paul, preferred	73	Bankers' Bills	487¼

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	124¾	5-20's, 1867	122
5-20's, 1862	117	5-20's, 1868	123⅛
5-20's, 1864	117¾	10-40's	117¾
5-20's, 1865	117⅝	Currency 6's	124½
5-20's, 1865, new	122¾	Currency 6's	124½

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	102	Virginia, old	34
Tennessee, old	34	Virginia, new	34
Tennessee, new	50	N. Carolina, new	12
Virginia, new	34		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY May 22, 1875.

Trade circles were generally dull to-day, and careful inquiry elicited the fact that business was even more inactive than at any time in case on Saturday, which is generally an off day among wholesalers. The exception to the general state of affairs was in grain which was moderately active at steady prices for oats, and rather easier figures on corn. Flour was only moderately active at steady prices. Country produce was rather quiet except in respect to the early fruits and vegetables, which commanded fancy prices and were actively sought after. Staples, apples were firm and a little higher for choice, butter was easier, and potatoes were also rather drooping, contrary to general expectations, owing to heavy receipts during the close of the week. Provisions experienced an steady demand at unchanged prices. Groceries closed a moderate week's trade, with a full market. We note an advance of ⅛c on roasted coffees, and a decline of ½c on sugars. Dry goods, boots and shoes, hardware, general merchandise, &c., were quiet and dull at unchanged prices.

Information concerning the grasshopper devastation in the West are somewhat conflicting. Some reports say that there will not be more than half a crop in many places, though the full character of the injury cannot be known till the insects take to themselves wings, which will be two or three weeks hence. A letter states that the prospects are not quite as dark as they were a month ago, but that if present anticipations are realized—the hope being that the insects will leave that state for another. This, of course, would be only a shifting of the burden to a different shoulder. It is of interest to the public to know just where the depredations are being committed, because it is a personal loss to the people who own or till the land there. But it is to the general interest to know *how* such destruction is going to be met, and how large a percentage that is of the whole. It does not now seem probable that the grasshopper plague will make anything like a difference of five per cent. in the grain production of the whole United States. Their track is something like that of a tornado, which is only like a single swath cut through a large field. The grain producing area of this country is now so large that it is scarcely possible for any other country than that of ruinously low prices to visit the whole at once, or even a large percentage of it. This is one important consideration with those who have refused to advance their bids on the strength of reports of destruction by grasshoppers, or winter-killing of wheat.

The Norfolk *Virginian* in summing up the damage to truck by the cold weather and frosts, and the prospects of the crops, says:

Of vegetables, the radishes were very badly destroyed, tomatoes made late, potatoes badly killed, and sweet potatoes cause inquiry, but in general are only delayed. The earlier tomato plants were cut off, but the crop at large, especially of the late varieties, was not injured. Coming to berries, the Strawberry is the most important variety that were killed, but the staple crop, the Albanys, was only delayed and promise a full return in quantity. Of the others, the Wilson is the only one

CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., May 23, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.918	67	68	.....	Calm.	Fair.
2 P. M.	29.883	87	33	.....	Calm.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.801	77	59	East.	Light.	Tstrng.

Mean barometer....29.828 Highest thermom. 91
Mean thermometer.... 77 Lowest thermom. 63

Trow's Fancy St Louis Flour

For pastry and extreme white bread. Grocers supplied by F. W. Jenkins & Bro.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

The attention of the patrons of the Allegheny Valley Railroad is directed to the new time table published in another column. The changes take effect to-day.

Knocked Down and Robbed.

Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday morning a man was attacked on Twenty-eighth street, near Penn avenue, by three men, who knocked him down and then robbed him of some twenty dollars in money. They then fled, escaping before the police arrived upon the scene. A man was subsequently arrested on suspicion, but at the morning hearing was discharged.

Oil Tank Struck by Lightning.

A dispatch from Karns City last night says: Lightning struck a twenty thousand barrel tank full of oil at Karns City to-night, setting the oil on fire. Efforts are being made to save the oil by running it off, but it is feared the tank may burst. The tank belongs to Satterfield & Taylor; the oil is owned by the United Pipe Line Company. Loss and insurance not yet known.

The Water Works Engines.

Superintendent Atkinson together with a number of mechanics and laborers were engaged all day yesterday in putting in place the new valve of the Sawyer engine. The work was considerably delayed from the fact that one end of the valve was not cut to the proper shape. It was found necessary then to tear away a portion of the Water Works foundation, so that the valve could be put in position. Everything will be in readiness for the working of the engine by this evening.

Boy Accidentally Drowned.

A sad accident occurred about eleven o'clock yesterday morning at the foot of Twenty-eighth street, SouthSide. A number of boys were playing upon the river bank, when John Jay, twelve years of age, slipped into the water and disappeared. The body was not recovered until several hours afterward. Deceased was the son of Adam Jay, who resides at Twenty-sixth and Carson streets. Alderman Donley held an inquest and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

Physician Assaulted.

About nine o'clock Saturday night, while Dr. W. R. Hamilton and his daughter were sitting in the Doctor's office, No. 37 Ninth street, a man appeared at the window and threw a bowlder at Dr. H. The stone passed close to the head of Miss H., who was sitting nearest the window, and struck the Doctor on the arm, inflicting a painful injury. The man, who gave his name as Hugh Gavin, was arrested and taken to the Central Station. No cause is assigned for the murderous assault, and Dr. Hamilton states that he never saw the man before.

Marriage of Johnny Clem.

An invitation has been received by an *attache* of the COMMERCIAL, couched in the words following: "General and Mrs. William H. French request your presence at the marriage of their daughter on Monday, May 24th, 1875, at six o'clock P. M., St. Luke's Church, Baltimore." The high contracting parties are Lieutenant John L. Clem, United States Army, and Miss Anita R. French. The many friends here of Johnny Clem, the drummer boy of Chickamauga, heartily join in extending congratulations to the brave soldier lad and his bride.

The Pittsburgh Industrial Exposition in Allegheny.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The latest action of the committee on site in locating the proposed (and I fear it is only a proposition *now*) Industrial Exposition on Smoky Island is so open to criticism that the friends of the enterprise feel it their duty to censure the thoughtless and careless manner in which the selection must have been made. If the committee, to say the least, did not succeed in pleasing *all* when they at first decided to hold their exposition on Smoky Island, they will find by changing to the frog pond in Allegheny they have by no means made for themselves a soft and downy couch in which to lie. Pittsburgers *will not* walk, and the writer is justified by the unmisticen oifers already made, in asserting that if the present location is adhered to a Pittsburgh Industrial Exposition will be held at a point in *this city* which can be reached otherwise than by walking, and where the smoke and soot will not ruin the finer articles on exhibition during the first week. EXHIBITOR.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Though the regular season at the Opera House has closed, we are happy to announce that one additional performance will be given this evening, in the shape of a complimentary benefit to the very efficient stage manager, Mr. W. H. Crompton. On this occasion the accomplished actress Miss Georgia Dickson, who is well and favorably known here, will make her first appearance in four years. Robert V. Ferguson and Charles Benedict have also volunteered their aid and present their original dramatic travestie, "Jefferson and Booth." Miss Dickson appears as *Martha Gibbs*, in "All that Glitters is not Gold," with Mr. Crompton as *Jasper Pym*. Miss Dickson will also personate *Betsy Baker*, in the capital farce of that name. We are sure that the friends of Mr. Crompton—and all the patrons of the Opera House have reason to be friendly toward him—will see to it that his benefit is complimentary in the sense which is most desirable on such occasions.

The Rose of Castile.

The last musical event of any note, this season, will be the production at the Opera House, on Wednesday evening next, of Balfe's opera, "The Rose of Castile," by the Gounod Club. The leading characters will be distributed as follows:

Elvira, Miss Inez Kennedy; *Carmen*, Miss Josie Smith; *Beatrice*, Miss Sadie Smythe; *Manuel*, Mr. Paul Zimmerman. *Don Pedro*, Mr. M. Severson; *Don Florio*, Mr. Clarence Rinehart; *Don Sallust*, Mr. Bissell Everson; *Pablo*, Mr. D. M. Bullock;

There will be a chorus of sixty voices, supported by the Germania orchestra. Mr. Clement Tededoux will be the conductor; Mr. George Toerge, leader; Mr. W. C. Smythe, stage director, and Mr. A. R. Vanhorn, costumer. The handsome curtain will be opened at nine o'clock this morning at the ticket office of the Opera House.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Manager Amos has engaged the services of Miss Kate Raymond and Mr. O. B. Collins, and they will produce at each performance their local drama, the "Waifs of New York." The variety corps will include Miss Lou Sanford, Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Dan Nash, La Petite Pauline, Mr. Ed. Price and Mr. J. P. Delmar. Matinees as usual, on Wednesday and Saturday.

Prof. O. S. Fowler.

Those desiring to consult this veteran Phrenologist will find all particulars as to his movements and lectures among the amusement advertisements in this morning's COMMERCIAL.

THE VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

Organization of Members of the One-Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment.

A second meeting of members of the old One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was held on Saturday evening, when a permanent organization was effected as follows:

G. P. Fulton, President; Charles F. McKenna, Recording Secretary; George Booth, Corresponding Secretary; James O'Neil, Assistant Secretary; J. P. Johnson, Company A, Harry F. Weaver, Company B., S. A. McCargo, Company C., Jas. Herron, Company D., M. B. Lemmon, Company E., S. W. Hill, Company F., W. F. Collyer, Company G., John H. Ewing, Company H., J. H. Kerr, Company I., J. A. H. Foster, Company K., Vice-Presidents; S. Kilgore, Treasurer.

A Committee on Constitution and By-laws was appointed, consisting of: George P. Fulton, chairman; N. Fitzgerald, Samuel Hill, Chas. F. McKenna, Jas. Herron, Jas. Wells, Geo. F. Morgan.

The Vice-Presidents were made the Committee on Enrollment, and the following comrades appointed members of the Executive and Finance Committees, respectively:

Executive Committee—E. J. Allen, chairman; Ellis C. Thorn, Milt. Myers, James A. McMillan, George Hunter, Howdon Marshall, Walter McCabe, F. Marion Martin, Joseph McClurg, R. B. Davis, Wm. P. Ketchum.

Finance Committee—Samuel Kilgore, chairman; A. L. Pearson, Frank VanGorder, H. W. Grubbs, G. M. Laughlin, John F. Hunter, E. A. Montooth, R. B. Brown, S. W. Hill, A. G. Heiserg, John T. Denison, Wm. H. King, John Markle, John H. Kerr.

It was then decided that the regiment should hereafter hold its annual reunion on September 17, the anniversary of the battle of Antietam.

The meeting here adjourned until Saturday evening, June 5, when the Committee on Constitution will report.

THE BUENA VISTA RIOT

Second Day of the Trial of Armstrong and Guescetti—The Testimony for the Commonwealth Concluded, &c., &c.

The trial, at Greensburg, of Charles H. Armstrong and Fred. Guescetti, indicted for aggravated riot, was resumed Saturday morning, when the following additional witnesses testified on the part of the Commonwealth:

Wm. McCune, a lumber dealer, residing near Armstrong's store, saw the Italians with arms in their hands the first day they came to the coal works; next morning saw them at their boarding house; they were firing across the river; the firing was kept up at times until the Italians left.

J. S. Patterson, sworn—Resides opposite the coal works; have seen Armstrong and Guescetti at the station frequently; saw arms and ammunition in Armstrong's store the day before the Italians arrived; they came around with muskets, revolvers and knives; think three guns were fired that afternoon by them; the first night a ball whistled past our house pretty close to the porch; on Friday night, the 30th, we received nine balls. (Witness exhibited the bullets to the jury.) My wife went to the window and a ball passed through about three feet under where she was sitting; you can tell by looking through the bullet hole that the ball came from the Italian picket line; Mr. McCune, Frank Patterson and myself went the next day to Pittsburgh and tried to secure protection; this did not come, and on the first of November I saw an Italian go on the hill back of Armstrong's and shoot twice right in the direction of Bell's house; on the 6th, the big Friday night, I was in Mr. Boyd's house, and there was a good deal of shooting from both sides; on this 8th something like eighty shots were counted while church was going on; from the 10th to the 23d there was no firing; Brown and Guffey were there; on Monday the barricade took place; the impression of the people was that the parties there were Italians; on the 25th I was shingling a roof, and bullets came that way; the 29th my wife and daughter were fired at as they were leaving the house.

Cross-examination—The night of the 23d of November I ordered some men away who were back of my house firing; ordered them off five or six times; my impression is they were not miners.

Young Copeland, John Douglass, James Knight and Michael Curry severally testified that they saw the Italians firing across the river.

James Douglass, sworn—Observed the Italians firing across the river one hour and a half or two hours after they arrived at Armstrong's—some fifteen shots were fired; after dark several shots were fired; the shooting caused a great deal of alarm among the people; was husking corn on the river bank and worked until evening.

J. M. Doggett, sworn—During the time the Italians were there I saw them shooting frequently; they shot at me Wednesday before Thanksgiving, as I was near the foot of the hill at Buena Vista; saw several persons firing from Mr. Armstrong's houses at the time; bullets struck the ground around me.

At this point court took a recess until half-past one o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

Court reassembled at half past one o'clock, and James Miller was the first witness sworn. He testified that in October and November last he resided about a mile and a half above Armstrong's station, on the hill; was stopped while passing along the railroad the Saturday after the Italians arrived; was told by Mr. Cline I ought to have the password, but the password was not out yet, so I was told to say, "all right," they let me go by after that; people came to my house for safety through fear of the Italians; have seen Armstrong and Guescetti about the scene of the disturbance. the citizens were very much annoyed at night by the shooting and yelling.

Cross-examination—Never saw any arms in the hands of Guescetti.

Peter Mannie sworn—In October last was division foreman for the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad; saw the Italians at Armstrong's station the morning after their arrival; on the 27th November had orders to clear the platform of the station, and saw the Italians put the flat in the river and take a drink of something out of a bucket; then cross the river and go into Buena Vista; soon after there was firing in the town; the Italians on the Armstrong side then rushed down and followed; the men who crossed over had revolvers and some had knives in their belts; when the firing commenced I started up the track, my men after; passed an Italian who was was putting on a cap, as came to one of my men, named Davis, he struck at him with his bayonet, and the blow was warded off with a shovel; my men were well known to the Italians.

Cross-examination — None of the men who crossed had muskets; understood they were going after a doctor; do not know whether or not the stuff the Italians drank was soup; the greater part of the men had revolvers and knives in their belts; I could not nan e a man whom I saw bear arms that day; heard of one of the men on the railroad striking a man and hitting an Italian woman on the breast.

Re-direct—It was about half-past nine o'clock when the Italians crossed over; they did not have any common meals; do not know whether it was customary for them to drink soup out of that kind of a glass.

Thomas Boyle, a miner, testified that one of the Italians shortly after their arrival fired into Buena Vista, and was handcuffed by the police in the presence of Guescetti; I was driven out of my house and fled with my wife in her bare feet one night in consequence of the firing; on the day the Italians crossed over the river I saw the women and children running; Guescetti said the Italians were brave men and would fight any army in the United States, four to one, a daylight fight; he also said he would fight.

Cross-examination—Was an old miner; Mr. Armstrong's character for peace was always good.

Re-direct—One hundred old men were taken into the pit on one occasion by the pit boss, but the Italians drew their revolvers and drove them out.

Charles Abercrombie, a resident of Industry, about a mile from Buena Vista, testified that as he passed along the railroad track he was fired at.

Mr. Abercrombie, a resident of the Allegheny side of the river, testified that during the trouble several shots had been fired into his house. His testimony was corroborative of that of McCune, Bell and others.

John Owens, D. O. Kelly and W. S. Guffey testified as to the circumstances attending the arrival of the Italians and their conduct at Armstrong. Their testimony was substantially the same as that given during the murder trial.

S. McClickart sworn—Am in the liquor and coal business; had a conversation with Mr. Armstrong in relation to his employing Italian miners; heard him say he was going to employ them; thought there was some difficulty with the others; he said sometimes the Italians were getting along well; I learned from him they were being shot at by men from the Allegheny side of the river; bullets were fired through the houses, and he complained that the Deputy Sheriffs had not protected him; this firing had been returned by the Italians.

Commonwealth here rested, and court adjourned until nine o'clock Monday morning.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Burning of Hussey, Binns & Co.'s Shovel Works—Loss About $15,000.

About half-past two o'clock yesterday morning an alarm was given from box 63, occasioned by the discovery of fire in the building of Hussey, Binns & Co., patent shovel manufacturers, situated between the Valley Railroad and the Allegheny river, at Twenty-seventh street. When discovered the flames had gained considerable headway, and although the firemen responded with their usual promptness, there was little hope of saving any portion of the building. Water was quickly thrown and the efforts was more particularly made to prevent the spread of the fire. In this the Fire Department succeeded only with, however, great labor and perseverance. So intense was the heat that one of the engines that stood upon the opposite side of the street was badly scorched and some of the firemen suffered severely. A board pile near by took fire. The shovel factory building, which was an ironclad, was burned to the ground while most of the machinery and contents were destroyed. The building was of but one story and in dimensions about 60 by 160 feet. The office furniture was saved and after the fire the safe was found to be in good condition. The building and machinery was valued by Mr. Hussey at $8,000 and the stock at about $7,000. The insurance was mostly in foreign companies for which Capt. Dean and R. Edwards & Son are agents. It amounted to $5,000 on the building and $5,000 on the stock.

The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. Mr. William Weaver, an employee at the works, who lives near by, saw the fires all out and walked through the building at seven o'clock Saturday evening. He was awakened about midnight by a quarrel between some men in the neighborhood, and getting up, he looked about the building and found it all right. Shortly after two o'clock Sunday morning he was awakened by his daughter, and the flames were then breaking out of the south end of the building.

The works of Hussey, Binns & Co. were new, having been in operation but a short time. They will be immediately rebuilt.

The Vedetta.

This is the title of a new semi-monthly publication devoted to the interests of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. It is published in this city by three young men, Messrs. Fullwood, Matthias and Patterson. The purpose is to advance the interests of the militia of the State, and in the end secure the *perfection* of the National Guard. It is the only military paper in the State, and will doubtless, under judicious management, enlarge its sphere and become a medium for the discussion of all matters of a military character. Copies can be had on addressing the publishers, Nos. 9 and 11 Seventh street.

COMPLAINT was made yesterday that a large party of Germans were holding a picnic on Squirrel Hill, and that some of them were acting very disorderly. The police visited the scene, and it is said that some twenty were arrested and taken to the East Liberty station house.

PITTSBURGH TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Interesting Meeting on Saturday—Practical Exercises—Ward School Grades.

The morning session of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute, held Saturday, at the Ralston school building was largely attended. The exercises were interspersed with vocal music by a class of girls from the Ralston School, under the management of Prof. Darling. The singing was good, and much credit is due teachers and pupils.

INTERESTING EXERCISES.

The first exercise consisted of a class drill on "drawing," by a class of boys and girls, averaging about nine years of age. It was conducted by Miss Lottie Sellers, of Mt. Washington schools. The pupils were first called upon to define some of the elementary figures in drawing, using the technical terms. They were then sent to the blackboard, with chalk in hand, but no card from which to copy. The teacher commenced by directing them to sketch a square figure, and then proceed to direct the sketching of intersecting lines, using in every case the proper nomenclature as used by artists, and the final result was a beautiful outline of a Gothic church, well proportioned and exceedingly well done. It grew almost like magic, as it was sketched in free hand, in chalk, by the pupils, simply by direction of the teacher, without a copy. The pupils then proceeded to draw in the same manner various figures for ornamental designing, which they did with wonderful facility, and correctness of proportion, for a class so young.

Prof. L. H. Durling, of the High School, followed with "Illustrated Instruction" on "The Eye," which was highly interesting, as was fully evidenced by the unusually close attention to the teacher. Prof. Durling has the faculty of expressing himself clearly and forcibly as an instructor. His lecture was illustrated by a large number of models representing the different parts of the "wonderful insrumen," and their functions. Instruction of this kind ought to be encouraged by the Institute; as the hearty applause which followed the Professor in this instance clearly manifested the approval of the audience.

WARD SCHOOL GRADES.

The discussion of the question "should the ward school course be extended one year or should the number of studies be reduced" was limited to five minutes each person.

The discussion was opened by Professor T. J. Duncan. He acknowledges that in some two or three particulars very great errors exist; but thinks that the blame neither rests on the Principals of the ward schools, Superintendent Lucky, or the Principal of the High School. He felt a deficiency in discussing the topic as to where the fault properly belongs, but understood that too many studies were forced upon them by the higher authorities, and said that the Principals were now working under regulations which had received their unqualified protest—too many studies in the last year.

Prof. Harrison gave his views as follows:

1. Our whole education is so defective inasmuch as it does not recognize in detail what it recognizes in general, viz: That the arrangement of matter and method should correspond with the order of evolution and mode of activity of the faculties.

2. That the error complained of cannot be entirely corrected until the art of education is more fully and generally recognized, and made the chief requirement of those entering the teaching profession.

3. It is defective because the test of relative value of knowledge, which step should precede the arrangement of a curriculum, is not yet distinctly recognized by the mass of educators.

4. That a course of study for our public schools should, in order to meet the wants of the times be based on the following principles:

A. Knowledge is valuable only in so far as it is an aid to complete living.

B. That knowledge that has intrinsic value should have on Water street, which has only a quasi intrinsic or conventional value; for example, it is more important to know that chlorine is a disinfectant, than to know that the battle of Lexington occurred in April, 1775.

C. That the knowledge which is most valuable in the sense referred to, is also the best for discipline.

A. Burti, A. M. made a few remarks and seems to have thought over the matter of abandoning the examinations for admission to the High School, since last evening meeting, and is inclined to look upon it with favor.

Prof. H. G. Squires is inclined to look upon the abolishment of High school examinations with disfavor, and thinks it would not cure the evil, while it would, in his opinion, prove very injurious in many ways. He thinks Algebra an unnecessary study in the ward schools, and recommends a curtailment of the studies in the last year.

Prof. Jones, of Birmingham, asked the question whether or not a requirement as to the age of the pupil on entering the High school would not help to remedy the evil spoken of.

Dr. Woods, of the South Side, said that a great many different opinions upon subjects like this would enable us to finally arrive at the truth. The question under discussion was of small importance, as whether man is a mechanical being or a reasonable one. It seems to me Mr. President, said he, that we are apt to estimate man as a mechanical being, not as a reasonable one. Now it is a well-known fact, I think recognized by everybody, that plain, wholesome and nutritious food is the best for the body. A large amount of food is improper for it. Food taken too frequently, or food in great variety is not the best for nourishing the body. Simple articles of diet and few in number are the best nourishment to support the body. Now it is the same with the mind: it needs food as well as the body. The eleven different studies to which you refer, I am inclined to think is too much for the mind to digest, for the mind does digest food, not, perhaps, similar to the body, but it is a very suitable term to apply to it.

The Committee on Revision and the Committee on *Monthly School Journal* publication were continued.

On motion, the unanimous thanks of the institute were tendered to the class from the Ralston School for their entertaining music, and to the "little people" from Mount Washington for their instructive exercises in drawing. Adjourned.

A NOVEL SUIT.

Action to Recover a Share of Profits for Influence in Obtaining a Heavy Contract.

In the Common Pleas Court No. 2, Saturday afternoon, John Ballentine, through his attorney, S. H. Geyer, filed a bill in equity against the Allegheny Valley Railroad and Martin & Worth, contractors. The bill sets forth that Martin & Worth verbally agreed with complainant, John J. Lawrence, John Patton, Lyon, Thomas & King, and Robert B. Phillips, that if they would use their influence in securing contracts for the construction of certain sections on the Bennett branch of the above road they would pay the one-seventh of the profits. This, orator avers, was done. Through the influence of himself and the others named, Worth and Martin obtained contracts to work on, which they completed to the satisfaction of all concerned. In the fall of 1873 a partial settlement was had at the office of Col. Phillips, then President of the road, at which a dividend of $20,000 was allotted to orator and the other four—each to receive $4,000—as their share of the profits. Orator was not present, and avers that he knew nothing of the meeting until it was over. Upon his applying for his share, Col. Phillips and Mr. Martin urged him to wait a short time until the road was in a better condition financially. This he agreed to, waiting until the work had been entirely completed, when he applied again, but with no better success. The defendant contractors, he avers, refused to pay him anything, and have refused ever since. Martin & Worth, he states, have been paid by the company for their work, save about $10,000, which is to be paid them in bonds. Orator, believing that if they get the money all in their own hands he will be unable to recover his profits, asks Court to restrain the contractors by preliminary injunction from receiving the bonds, and to also enjoin the company in the same manner from paying them. And, further, he asks that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the affairs of Martin & Worth, and audit their accounts with the company, the money received, etc., with a view of making a fair and equitable division of the profits as by agreement.

SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLING.

Mayor McCarthy Visited By Crusaders—Orders to Close Up.

A number of the crusaders visited Mayor McCarthy on Saturday and had quite an extended interview with that official regarding Sunday liquor selling. They desired the Mayor to have every violation of the law prosecuted. The Mayor expressed a willingness to hear any complaints that they might have to make, but declined himself to be a prosecutor.

Yesterday the Mayor, through the police, notified saloon keepers who are supposed to keep back doors open, that they must close, and as a result very few if any taverns were open.

Interesting to Shippers.

Owing to the increase of shipments by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, the officers of that road have been compelled to extend their hours for receiving freight. A circular has been issued by G. B. Rathfon, Esq., Assistant General Freight Agent, which states that: "Commencing Monday, May 31st, 1875, the gates at the several freight depots of this company will be opened promptly at 7 o'clock A. M. Local freights will be received until 3 o'clock P. M. Through freight will be received until 5 o'clock P. M. All shipments other than those to points between Pittsburgh and Cumberland will be considered through freight." This will be interesting to business men both as affording increased facilities for shipments, and as showing the largely increased business, which has resulted from the liberal policy of the company toward business men.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR CONCLAVE.

The Visiting Knights to Arrive To-morrow Morning—Grand Parade Thursday—Installation of Officers at Library Hall, &c., &c.

The annual conclave of the Knights Templar, which commences to-morrow, and will continue during Wednesday and Thursday, will be one of the greatest events that has transpired in the city for many years. The occasion will bring together members of the order from all parts of the country, and very extensive preparations have been made by the Commanderies here to make the affair a complete success.

Tuesday morning the Commanderies of Philadelphia, Cleveland, Steubenville and Wheeling and other cities will arrive, when they will be received by the Reception Committee, composed of the following Knights: David M. Watt, Joseph L. Lytle and Charles W. Batchelor, of No. 1 Commandery; Wm. Slack, James H. Elton and John H. Mullen, of No. 35, and D. W. C. Carroll, Samuel Harper and Chas. C. Baer, of No. 48, and escorted by the Great Western Band to the quarters assigned them.

At six o'clock Tuesday evening, Pittsburgh and Allegheny Commanderies will meet at Library Hall, and from there proceed to the Monongahela House, where they will receive the officers of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, and escort them to Library Hall, when the opening exercises of the twenty-second annual conclave will be inaugurated.

Wednesday will be devoted to the election of Grand Commandery officers and other business.

At six o'clock Wednesday evening the Grand Master, Sir James H. Hopkins, with the officers he has selected, will exemplify the work in the degrees of Knights Templar in the presence of the grand officers and the visiting Knights at the asylum, in Library Hall.

THE GRAND PARADE.

Thursday morning the grand parade will take place. The route of the procession has been published.

The line of procession will be formed as follows:

Chief Marshal: Great Western Band: Tancred Commandry No. 48, under the command of Sir Samuel Harper, Eminent Commander; George T. Oliver, Captain General; Charles C. Baer, Generalissimo; Thomas T. Wightman, Recorder; Louis McIntosh, Treasurer, and John A. Reed, Senior Warden; escort to the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania; next the Grand Master of the U. S., James H. Hopkins, and other members of the G. C. of the U. S., followed by officers of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania.

R. E. Sir John Henry Dusenbury, Great Bend, Grand Commander.

V. E. Sir Charles Henry Kingston, Philadelphia, Deputy Grand Commander.

E. Sir Andrew John Kauffman, Columbia, Grand Generalissimo.

E. Sir William Henry Egle, M. D., Harrisburg, Grand Captain General.

E. Sir and Rev. Robert H. Patterson, D. D., Philadelphia, Grand Prelate.

E. Sir Samuel B. Dick, Meadville, Grand Senior Warden.

E. Sir John P. S. Gobin, Lebanon, Grand Junior Warden.

E. Sir Charles Richards Muckle, Philadelphia, Grand Treasurer.

E. Sir Charles Eugene Meyer, Philadelphia, Grand Recorder.

E. Sir Jesse Orr, Reading, Grand Standard-bearer.

E. Sir William H. Eagle, Marietta, Grand Sword Bearer.

E. Sir Eward P. Kingsbury, Scranton, Grand Warden.

E. Sir John M. Scott, Pittsburgh, Grand Cap'ain of the Guard.

Then follow the Commanderies of Pennsylvania according to their numbers, No. 1 taking the lead. The Wheeling Commandery will be escorted in the line by Pittsburgh Commandery No. 1, Joseph Lytle Eminent Commander, James Bown, Captain General, and James H. Stewart, Marshal. The Steubenville Commandery will be escorted in the line by Allegheny Commandery No. 35, Sir Joseph H. Elton, E. C., Lee S. Smith, C. G., and Wm. Dwight Bell, Recorder.

INSTALLATION, RECEPTION, ETC.

At three o'clock Thursday afternoon the installation of the officers elect will take place in the audience room of Library Hall, on which occasion the Great Western Band and a choir selected for the purpose, will render appropriate music.

Fifteen hundred tickets of admission have been issued, and will be distributed to members of the Order, since the invited guests, and all Sir Knights in full uniform will be admitted without tickets.

At eight o'clock in the evening the reception of the Grand Commandery will take place at Library Hall under the management of a committee composed of the following Knights: Geter C. Shidle, James S. Graham and Samuel Harper. The Reception Committee is composed of Knights, Charles W. Batchelor, James E. Atkinson, William H. Barn s, Jas. H. Stewart, Jas. Bown, Wm. Slack, Joseph L. Lytle, John Slack, D. W. C. Carroll, Geo. W. Clay, William R. Boggs and Charles C. Baer.

The reception will include a grand ball under the direction of the above. Sir Knights Cameron, Wm. N. Riddle, George J. Whitney, Americus V. Holmes, John D. Biggert and J. Scott Ward, as floor managers. An elegant supper will be served at 12 o'clock. The dance will take place on the floor used by the Centennial tea party, and the asylum and banquet rooms of the Knights Templar will be thrown open to afford a promenade to the participants.

The various committees appointed to conduct the affair include many of our most prominent citizens, all of whom are exerting themselves to their utmost to make it a grand success, and it is quite safe to predict that there will be no disappointment in their endeavors.

Sir John F. Hartranft and other distinguished persons, including the Commanders and Past Commanders of the different States, are among the invited guests.

THE OAKLAND NURSERIES.

A Pleasant Visit—Rare Collections of Plants, Flowers, Etc.

Among the most pleasant places to visit, in or around the city, especially in the early spring, are the Oakland Nurseries of the Messrs. Murdoch, which are always well supplied with the largest and choicest collections of flowers, plants, etc. This firm have been engaged in the business for many years, and have always made it a point to keep fully up with the times. Progressive florists in the proagation and introduction of new and rare varieties of flowers, bedding plants, ornamental shrubs, etc., etc. They exhibit great skill in the management of their greenhouses, and rare taste and discrimination in the filling of orders. A visit to their extensive establishment, as we did yesterday, is to say that they have now on sale an exceedingly fine stock of the choicest flowers and ornamental plants, all in the best condition, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Notwithstanding the lateness of the season, they have already shipped to their customers large quantities of plants, and are constantly filling orders. It would be impossible to describe in detail the various novelties exhibited in the several departments, and a visit to the green houses is the only way in which a proper idea can be had of the extent and perfection to which they have brought the art of propagating and cultivating plants and flowers. Ladies who have the time to spare should not fail to visit the nurseries. Those who wisch to order plants, however, can rely implicity upon the taste and judgment of the members of the firm, who are careful to supply orders in every true to name, and to sound none but good, strong, healthy plants. This is the secret of their success. Whether the order comes by mail, or is left at their warehouse on Smithfield street, opposite the postoffice, the customer may rely on having it promptly and satisfactorily filled. Those who intend ornamenting their gardens; who have hanging baskets to replenish, or window sills which they wish to render attractive, cannot find a more beautiful material for the purpose than at these nurseries. As to prices, the firm will be found reasonable—indeed we might even say cheap, considering the quality of the plants. An indifferent, illy grown, sickly flower or shrub, is dear at any price, and those who have an eye for the beautiful are not satisfied with anything less than perfection in the matter of flowers. To such we recommend the Messrs. Murdoch.

THE BURNING OF OSCEOLA.

A Plea for Relief for the Sufferers.

The following circular to the public has been issued, to which there should be a speedy response:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The fire-fiend has been abroad once more in the land, and a whole community are mourning over their desolate hearth-stones. A terrible conflagration has swept over the prosperous and happy town of Osceola, Clearfield county, Pa. Between twelve and fifteen hundred people have been made homeless and homeless by this great calamity, one-half of whom are entirely destitute, not only of food, but of the commonest clothing likewise. These people must be assisted, and helped to re establish their former homes and rebuild their ruined town. The object of this circular is to direct the attention of all charitably disposed persons and communities to the great necessity of prompt and immediate measures for the relief of the sufferers. Six hundred people deprived of everything they possessed, and destitute of all means of subsistence, appeal with hopeful hearts to the sympathies of their fellow citizens of other places, and ask of them food, clothing and money. Shall not this appeal meet with a generous and cheerful response? Let the people answer as one man, and let supplies pour into these deserving and unfortunate citizens.

All moneys should be sent to the Philipsburg Banking Company, at Philipsburg, and all other supplies to the Osceola Relief Board, at Osceola.

"The Lord Loveth a Cheerful Giver."

L. G. LINGLE, President.

G. M. BRISBIN, Secretary.

W. A. Christ, W. R. Blandy, J. P. Hale, Osceola; Chester Munson, O. P. Jones, Geo. H. Zeigler, Philipsburg; A. W. Lee, Rev. W. H. Dill, E. A. Bigler, Clearfield; Gov. A. G. Curtin, Hon. P. Gray Meek, E. Perks, J. W. Furey, A. Sternberg, Bellefonte; Z. McNaul, J. P. Irvin, Curwensville; D. D. Wood, A. B. Hoover, D. T. Caldwell, Tyrone; Wm. Cunningham, H. G. Fisher, Huntington; Thomas McCauley, John Lloyd, S. I. Fries, Altoons; L. A. Mackey, Wm. Simpson, Lock Haven.

"WHITE RIVER."

What White River Flour Is, and How It is Made—Six Hundred Barrels per Day—The Trade-Mark of T. C. Jenkins.

Any person who has read the advertising columns of the COMMERCIAL for twelve years past has undoubtedly become familiar with the words which head this article, viz: "White River." This, be it known, is the trade-mark of a brand of flour owned and handled exclusively by Mr. T. C. Jenkins, of 273 and 275 Liberty street, one of the largest dealers in the country. Fully appreciating the benefits to be derived from a liberal and judicious use of printers' ink, Mr. Jenkins has advertised extensively, and is now doing a business requiring the services of forty men and twenty horses and mules in its conduct, and the use of two very large storehouses.

For twelve years he has handled the now celebrated "White River Flour," and has created a demand for it over a large section of country. The capacity of this mill is six hundred barrels per day, every pound of which passes through the hands of the proprietor of the great Checkered Front. It is manufactured by a patent process, and the greatest care is used in the selection of the wheat. So popular has the White River product become, that some unscrupulous dealers, thinking to profit by its reputation, were in the habit of refilling the bags and barrels with an inferior article, and palming it on the trade as the genuine thing. It was to break up this disreputable practice that Mr. J. procured from the United States Patent office the trade-mark mentioned above. The merits of the flour are so well known as to require no further special mention at our hands, as it is in regular use in a very large number of families, here and elsewhere.

The best brands of fancy St. Louis, Minnesota and Western flours are also handled largely at the Checkered Front, so that customers can suit themselves as to price and quality.

GROCERIES.

Mr. Jenkins claims, and we believe truthfully, to carry the most complete assortment and the greatest variety of staple and fancy groceries west of New York. His specialties in this department are teas, coffees and cheese; but dealers will always secure any other articles pertaining to their trade. He is prepared to furnish teas in any quantity, in bulk or in packages for retailing; and having connections with the largest importing tea houses in the country, can offer special inducements in the way of quality and price.

Next in importance come coffees. Having fitted up steam coffee roasters with all the latest improvements, and using only the very best green coffees, packages bearing the Checkered Front label have come to be looked upon as first class. Purchasers desiring to have their coffees ground can have it done. Particular attention is also given to green coffees, such as Rio, old Government Java and Maricaibo.

Of cheese an immense quantity is sold, the quality being of the very best. Mr. Jenkins controls the product of a number of the leading dairies in New York State, and is always able to fill any orders made upon him.

Among the numerous other articles kept in store may be mentioned baking powders of all kinds, bed cords, blacking, brooms, brushes, beans, carbon oil, candles, crackers, candies, chocolate, cigars of various brands, fruits, fish, canned goods of every description, glass, hops, hominy, lime, lead, meats, molasses, matches, nails, oils, rice, rope of all sizes, spices ground and unground, sugars, starch of every conceivable kind, including the popular Irish soap, sodas, starch, salt, syrups, smoking and chewing tobacco of various kinds, twines, woodenware, etc., etc.

The Checkered Front having proved too small for the fast growing trade, the proprietor has procured a very large warehouse on Water street, where an immense pile of goods is stored for filling large orders and replenishing the stock at the Liberty street establishment.

Being a liberal dealer, furnishing his customers with only first-class goods, and keeping them posted as to the course of the market, it is as certain as any earthly event can well be, that the man at the head of the Checkered Front will continue to increase in prosperity.

Allegheny Primary Elections.

Saturday evening, in pursuance of the call issued by Mr. Wm. Paul, Jr., President of the late Republican meetings in Allegheny, Republicans of some of the wards met at their various election places for the purpose of electing delegates to a convention to be held on that city to-day to choose four delegates to the State Convention. The attendance at many of the meetings was very light, and we are informed that in several precincts there was not a sufficient number present to organize election boards. The following are some of the delegates chosen: Second ward, George W. Reed, W. H. Graham; Third ward, C. Splane, J. D. Walker, John Ogden, Fred. Sauer, G. Linkenfelter; Fourth ward, Thos. Armstrong, S. Barker. (the Republicans of the Third precinct of the Fourth ward declined to vote at the gate;) Sixth ward, Dr. Gilliford, W. B. McVicker and James Cochran. The convention meets at the Young Men's Republican Club room to-day at 10 A. M.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Orangemen will parade on July 12th.

THERE was but little of interest transacted in the courts on Saturday.

MAYOR PHILLIS has had only five cases before him yesterday morning—all common drunks.

THE Crusaders held their usual Sunday meeting near the Allegheny City Building last evening.

THE work of constructing the bridge over the railroad at Elisworth avenue, is progressing speedily.

REV. JOHN S. SANDS, of the Eight U. P. church, discoursed yesterday morning and evening, on Papacy.

PROFESSOR DE LONG has been released on giving $5,000 bail, for trial at the October term of the United States Court.

CONSIDERABLE of a row took place early yesterday evening in the Twenty-fifth ward, and a number of arrests were made.

THE Allegheny police reported to Chief Ross last evening that they had discovered no violations of the Sunday liquor law during the day.

LOUIS WALTHER, who was formerly an attentive Inspector under the Board of Health, died yesterday at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, of consumption.

THE Cochran Literary